

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 20

Whose Civil Liberties?

CONCERNING THE AMERICAN
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

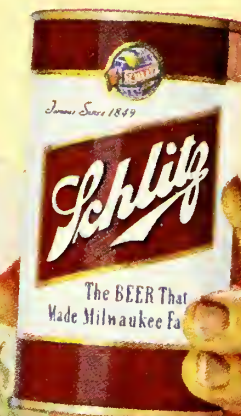
MAY 1954



M E M O R I A L D A Y

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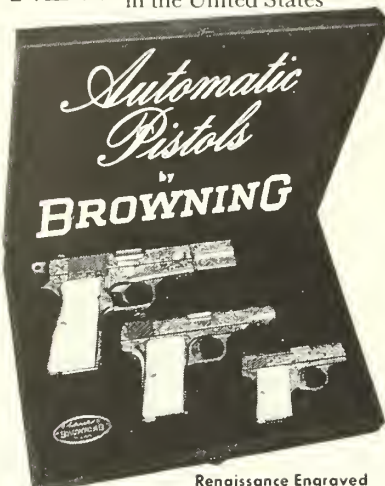
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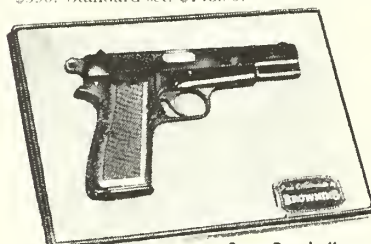
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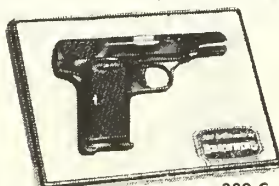
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Vol. 56 No. 5, May 1954

THE AMERICAN LEGION

MAGAZINE

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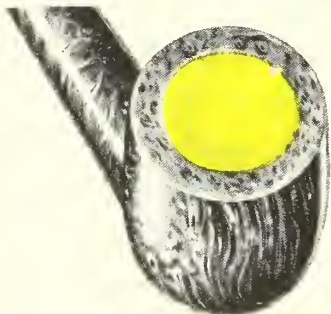
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your
smoke**

**and the
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cakes Yello-Bole
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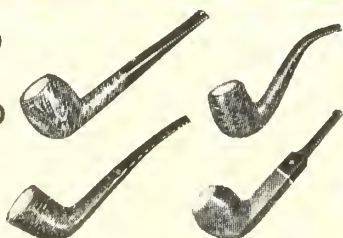


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TO
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FROM PUERTO RICO

Sir: Nelson A. Miles Post, American Legion at Ensenada, Puerto Rico, wishes to express to the American people our concern and indignation regarding the disgraceful attempt against the American Congress by four misguided Puerto Ricans. Our whole island has been shaken by the disgrace brought upon us by them, but we want to make it clear that the action of this handful of criminals in no way reflects the feelings of our people. Our respect and loyalty to the American Way of Life has been thoroughly tested under fire during the two World Wars and the Korean conflict and we feel sure that the American people will not pass judgment upon two and a half million people on the sole basis of the actions of a few depraved fanatics. For God and Country and the greatness of The American Legion.

Ubaldo Siso Toro, Commander
Rolando R. Rodriguez, Chaplain
Ensenada, Puerto Rico

PROSPERITY IS BACK

Sir: Our paper had a picture showing Adlai Stevenson with his legs crossed and the sole of his shoe facing the camera. It was just like the picture that was made when he was running for President, only that time he had a big hole in his shoe and this new picture shows him with good solid soles and heels. I don't know whether this proves that things are better under the Republicans or that the rich get richer. Anyway I thought you ought to know.

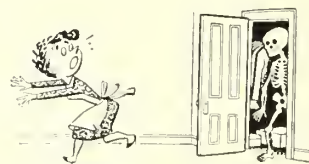
Al Swenson
Brooklyn

IN REPLY

Sir: This letter is in answer to that of W. F. Hoskyn in your March issue. I think it is about time that something be done about the reds and the pinks who are attempting to infiltrate this fine patriotic magazine in *Sound Off!* by abusing the right of free speech through insults and lies. Hoskyn insults the Legion by suggesting it is down to bedrock for trying to protect our people against spies, traitors and other enemy agents or sympathizers whom he endearingly calls "hapless government employees." He suggests

that known spies and traitors such as Harry Dexter White or Alger Hiss are "victims of political expediency." As to lies, does Hoskyn think any sane person is stupid enough to still believe after 37 years of communist tyranny in Russia and with 800,000,000 people under the red yoke that "communism never was and never will be more than abortive movements against existing evils"? Fortunately, Hoskyn, this sort of thing does not work any more and the time is past when such as you can fool the American people. They know too much.

A. T. Newton
Winter Park, Fla.



BAD APPLES ON FAMILY TREE

Sir: I read the article *How to Trace Your Family Tree* in the February issue and it made me smile because we once looked up the family tree of my aunt's husband. May I say it was a very interesting study, with plenty of chasing around to find many illegitimate births, shotgun weddings, suicides, hangings from trees, etc. I don't wonder my aunt had arranged to be cremated for fear she might come back to life and meet all the skeletons in the closet.

Name Withheld
Fitchburg, Mass.

DANGEROUS AT A MILE

Sir: Glancing through the March issue I saw the article on plinking with a .22 rifle. What made me write this letter was the picture of a man shooting a .22 rifle at clay pigeons in the air. I don't think you should shoot any rifle in the air. The .22 long rifle will kill at one mile. Therefore you should shoot all rifles and pistols into a hillside or a suitable backstop.

Maynard Ackerman
McKeesport, Pa.

Sir: I wish to protest the illustrations in *A-Plinking You Should Go*. Let's keep glass out of the woods since it

Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off*, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

can start fires. Let's keep broken glass in the ashcan, and not strew it around the countryside. Cans will rust away but glass is there forever and who knows who may cut a foot open. The guy who thought up those ideas of targets ought to use his head for one!

Glenn T. Gough, O.D.
Topeka, Kans.

STILL A MYSTERY

Sir: I certainly think it is strange the way the fight over Irving Peress worked out. Senator McCarthy tried to find out why a man identified as a commie could be promoted to a Major and then given an honorable discharge. General Zwicker, no communist, refused to give information which might lead to whoever was protecting Peress. Then everybody, especially the usual commie stooges, set up a terrific commotion so that most people forgot about the real issue. I say the real issue is not McCarthyism but who in the Pentagon or elsewhere is aiding and abetting communists in the armed forces.

Name Withheld
Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MAGAZINE HELPED

Sir: It is with pardonable pride that we report our Legion Post (Summers-Whitehead #14) as being the first major Post (2,500 members or over) in the United States to reach its 1954 membership quota. This record was achieved by November 30. We want you to know that *The American Legion Magazine* contributed its part to the success of the campaign, particularly in the enrollment of new members. As usual, we made liberal use of it as an inducement to the veteran to join our organization.

Rufus J. Partain, Adjutant
Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR THE MONEY

Sir: I notice you have a lot to say about communism. I also notice that you print a lot of booze and cigarette ads in your mag. Do you realize that booze and cigarettes have caused more trouble in this country than communism has or ever will, so why do you take them on as advertisers? You know why, for the money. So what better are you than Judith Coplon or Alger Hiss? Not one bit does your conscience bother you.

Zeb Hawkins
Long Branch, N. J.

NEEDED: A CRYING TOWEL

Sir: Isn't life hard on some of our so-called academic intellectuals? Their weeping and wailing sure stirs my heart. Magazines and radio commentators take up their cries and the air is full of "pity the poor intellectuals, they don't dare to open their mouths to speak." Senator McCarthy has the pants scared off them, yet they are going strong in every way possible,

condemning everything that would inform the public as to who is or was a communist. If the commies succeed in taking over this country would those people have any academic freedom?

Mrs. Ben M. Larson
Scobey, Mont.

UNDER DURESS

Sir: It is shocking to read about the trials of our ex-POW's, accusing them of signing statements that American troops were using germ warfare. I was of the opinion that our courts did not recognize statements taken under pressure or the third degree. Then why should we consider recognizing statements obtained from our men in the Service while they were being tortured beyond endurance? Officers and enlisted men have stated that they were tortured into signing these false statements. If this is not confession obtained under pressure much worse than the third degree, what is it? The people that should be tried are those who lied about our using germ warfare for their own political purposes, such as the Dean of Canterbury of the Church of England. Here is a man that flew to Korea and back for the purpose of making this false statement.

F. Reeves Rutledge
Camden, S. C.

ONE-WORLDEERS IN ACTION

Sir: *The American Legion Magazine* ought to run an article on World Federalism. It is very strong in our area, and incredible as it seems patriots are denounced as censors and fascists and worse merely because they want patriotism stressed in the schools. The World Federalists want the same thing as the red fascists, the destruction of this nation's independence.

T. F. Mullen, Jr.
Elizabeth, N. J.



CAR-BUYING TIPS

Sir: Here are a few comments on *When Should I Trade My Car?* in the March issue. 1. If a car is used in business trade yearly to take advantage of tax depreciation deductions. 2. If a car is an expensive model owned by a wealthy person, trade every year. 3. The most practical car for the average person is the cheapest model in the Chevy, Ford, Plymouth line. 4. Don't stress the angle of neighborhood prestige for a new car owner. 5. If a driver is handy with tools his best buy is a good used expensive car such as a '53 Lincoln, Hudson, Packard, Chrysler.

R. A. Nuetzman
South Pasadena, Calif.

LONG QUART

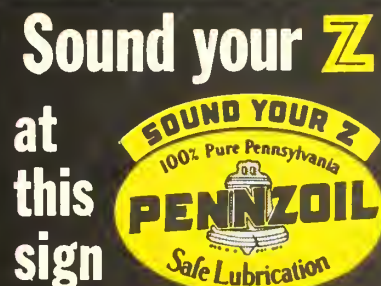


SAVES OIL and engine wear

This 100% Pennsylvania motor oil with THE Tough-Film® stands up under intense heat, resists formation of oil-wasting engine deposits. Your engine stays clean and smooth-running, uses less oil. Because Pennzoil lasts so long, it guards against costly wear caused by acids and friction. Switch to Pennzoil now!

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Editor's Corner



GEMS FROM OUR MAIL-BAG

WE HOPE you read *Sound Off!* because it's a good way for you to meet your fellow-readers of this magazine and know their thinking. But now and then we get a real gem of an expression from a letter-writer which deserves better than even the brief fame of recognition in *Sound Off!* Here are a few that the postman brought in recent weeks:

"Let's put America back in high gear on the right side of the road—not the left or the middle of the road. That is where more accidents occur than anywhere else."

"I don't have to tell you anything about James Wechsler, the former communist youth leader now editing the *New York Post*, a paper for the mentally under-privileged."

"As long as the Army doesn't mind having communists in uniform and even goes to bat for them, I think the Pentagon ought to issue an order that an officer or soldier called before a Senate investigating committee should give only his name, rank and serial number."

WHY THE SECRECY?

A FEW weeks ago a surprising statement appeared in the papers concerning Consumers Union. As most Legionnaires must know, CU has been officially cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel, the New York City Council Committee, a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Because of these citations and because Consumers Union wields great influence through its *Consumer Reports*, The American Legion went on record with a resolution which "unalterably opposed" the organization and the publication.

Then came the surprise—an announcement by Congressman Harold H. Velde, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, that CU had been "cleared." There was a vague explanation to the effect that the organization had satisfied the committee that it was now all right, but no particulars. Asked by this magazine what led up to the "clearance," Congressman Velde was as vague as the news account. In his reply he said:

"... officials of Consumers Union have been in contact with the House Committee on Un-American Activities over a period of at least two years. During that time, the officers and members of the Board submitted sworn affidavits to the

Committee, and Executive hearings were held as well. In addition to this, detailed accounting reports have been furnished the Committee as to the distribution of this organization's funds. Inasmuch as these hearings were held in Executive session, copies of the testimony can not be made available."

So it is still a mystery. And this, we submit, is wrong. Obviously, Consumers Union was a communist front. Its record in that respect is well documented and has been fairly well publicized. Now, through some mysterious process, it emerges from a committee meeting room deodorized and wearing a rakish halo. This is all the more mystifying since CU promotion material received in this office since the "clearance" continues to bear the names of people with communist front records.

So long as the testimony that "cleared" Consumers Union is withheld from the public there will always be a lingering doubt about the organization. The American Legion is not convinced and we don't believe the Velde statement will reassure a dubious public.

In view of this, Consumers Union ought to insist on a full and complete airing of the record—that is, if the organization sincerely intends to go straight.

FOR EX-GI's

DO YOU know that since 1864 only one American soldier has ever faced a firing squad for desertion to avoid combat? Many have deserted, as every ex-GI knows, but only one has paid the prescribed penalty. The story of this pathetic Sad Sack, one of the strangest to come out of WWII, is told by William Bradford Huie in a new book *The Execution of Private Slovik*, being issued by Duell, Sloan & Pearce—Little, Brown, also available in a paper-back edition by New American Library. It's a book that will be read avidly by everyone who has ever worn the uniform.

"... AND GET IT RIGHT"

A PIECE in the *New York Times* of February 10th told of Representative Martin Dies, whose pioneer work in uncovering communism in this country earned him the same smear treatment now being accorded other Congressional and Senatorial investigators of the red menace. The *Times* in this instance reported: "Alleged Communist organizations also were investigated [by the Dies group]. At times committee members strode toward witnesses with fists clenched. However, there always were persons present to prevent any landing of blows."

We discussed this with a person who served on the Dies Committee for seven years and who was present at most of the meetings. He said it was all news to him that Congressmen were ever ready to beat up witnesses. However, this gentleman must be mistaken. Doesn't the *New York Times* advertise: "Get it in the *Times* and get it right"? Or is this some more of the far-famed "interpretative news handling" of the *New York Times*?

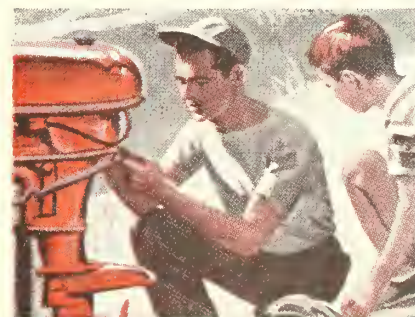
NOW IS THE TIME TO INSTALL FULL-FIRING CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS TO TUNE-UP WINTER-WEARY ENGINES!



Quickest, surest way to wake up your engine for increased summer activities is to install a set of new Champion Spark Plugs.

Champion's full-firing spark—delivered through the finest insulator known to ceramic science to special alloy electrodes—turns every drop of gasoline into power. No unburned fuel remains to build up harmful deposits and thin your crankcase oil. That means you can drive longer, and harder this summer and still enjoy better performance and economy.

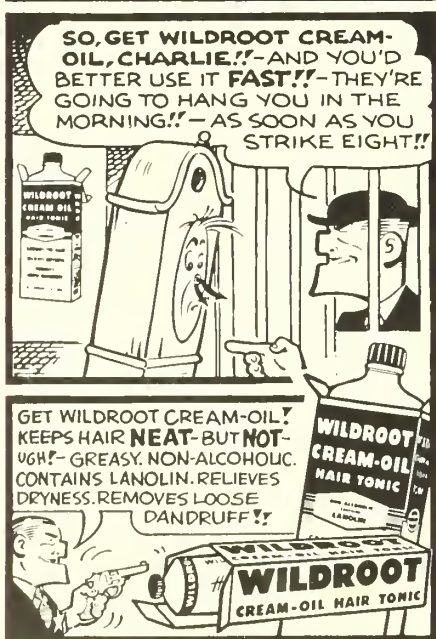
Now is a mighty good time to see your nearby Champion dealer and start getting all the power you're paying for!



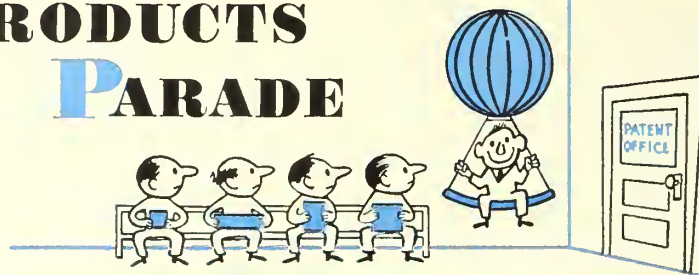
ALL ENGINES NEED EXERCISE and few get enough in winter to stay in shape. Install new Champions now to offset the damaging effects of limited use or storage and help your engine do a first-class job for you this summer. Your dealer has the right type for all engines.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO

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PRODUCTS PARADE



A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

YOUR NAME IN GOLD

An inexpensive electric pen which makes it easy to write or draw in gold on leather, cloth, silk, paper, etc., is now available from Osborn Brothers Supply Co., 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6. The pen has an 8-foot cord with plug-in and operates on AC current. With it comes a 50-foot roll of 1/2-inch-wide gold paper. To use it you lay the paper on the object where the imprinting is desired and write with the heated pen. The price of the outfit is \$9.75 complete and extra rolls of paper are \$2.50 each.



QUIET MOWING

Thanks to Reo Motors, Inc., of Lansing, Mich., you can now cut your lawn without disturbing the entire neighborhood. New models of Reo Motors' power mowers are being equipped with a muffler which reduces sharply the staccato bark of the engine. For owners of older model Reos and certain other makes, muffler kits will soon be made available which can be readily attached by a repairman or by yourself. There are two kits, one selling for \$4.00 and the other for \$5.00. The second has a joint necessary for certain models. In ordering, be sure to state make and model of your machine.

GRIPPING STUFF

Based on the theory that grip and stance are all-important in golf, the DeBrocke Products Corp., Box 117, Garden City, N. Y., has come up with an invention that permits the duffer or expert to hold his clubs properly. This is a set of thirteen adhesive plastic strips to be fastened to your clubs, each of which describes the correct grip and stance. With this Professional Grip-Stance Guide, as it is called, the manufacturer maintains that you will drive straighter and further. A set of the guides retails for \$10.00.

FOR HOSE REPAIRS

The difficult job of repairing leaking plastic garden hose is simplified with a kit

that permits you to do the work in less than a minute. The Res-Q Hose Repair Kit uses an interesting principle. You cut the hose in two at the leaky section, insert a nipple joining the two pieces and then snap a pressure clamp over the joint. The kit to fit any half-inch plastic hose sells for 69¢ postpaid from Res-Q Products Co., Box 211, Van Nuys, Calif.

GARDENING MADE EASIER

Truly automatic is the sprinkling system for gardens announced by the Tork Clock Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Their Tork Sprinkler Control has a valve which you can set to turn the water on or off for any length of time, and day after day your garden will be sprinkled automatically. However, there's an added attraction which makes it unnecessary to waste water if it should rain. Through the use of what they call a Zubastat, which "feels" any rainfall, the sprinkler is prevented from going off until such time as the grounds again need sprinkling. The price of the complete outfit is \$80.00.



DOUBLE-DUTY CALKING GUN

A calking gun which permits you to do roofing repairs in addition to regular calking jobs is now available in the new Handicalk, made by the Gibson-Homans Co., of 2366 Woodhill Rd., Cleveland 6. The Handicalk gun uses drop-in cartridges and you have your choice of either a regular calking compound or roof cement. The change-over takes only seconds, permitting you to go from one type of job to another without delay or waste. The gun retails for two dollars and the cartridges for 55¢ at hardware and builders supply stores.

SEMI-SLIP COVER

An inexpensive and easily installed Sectional Seat Cover for automobiles is now available from Sta-Dri, 147-47 Sixth Ave., Whitestone 57, N. Y. The cover, about as wide as a single person, is made of fiber and plastic and is held in place with an elastic grip. Installed in a jiffy, it sells for \$1.98 postpaid.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine



You'll serve your steak with extra pride
 With Pabst Blue Ribbon on the side;
 It's the beer beyond compare...the —



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Whether you like your sirloin steak cooked rare, medium, or well done—it'll taste still more delicious with Pabst Blue Ribbon. Pabst's 110 years of brewing experience makes every glassful, every sip smoother and more deeply satisfying. Try some Pabst Blue Ribbon today and see what sets it apart from other fine beers.



What'll You Have?

Follow Pabst Blue Ribbon Boxing Bouts... Every Wednesday Night on Television... CBS Network. Copr. 1954, Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Trade Marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



NEW!
*Exciting
Beautiful*

Balfour CERAMICS

**FOR GIFTS, PRIZES
OR AWARDS**

•
**AVAILABLE WITH LEGION
OR AUXILIARY EMBLEM**



Here is the answer to many problems. For individual gifts, for prizes or awards, these distinctive BALFOUR CERAMICS, offer the ideal solution. BALFOUR CERAMICS are made of semi-vitreous chinaware. Each piece carefully designed and expertly produced by Balfour artisans, has the stamp of lasting beauty. The rich coloring and 22K gold decoration have been permanently fired into each article. The pieces illustrated are semi-vitreous cream color, finished in sparkling mirror-like glaze and bear the official American Legion or American Legion Auxiliary Emblem in full color.

MONEY FOR YOUR POST!

Balfour Ceramics offer you a distinctive product to aid in your fund raising.

#1. 9 1/4" COMMEMORATIVE PLATE #20737

Here is an unusual fund raising project which can be personalized with an artistic rendering (etching type) of YOUR own post building. Posts can order in gross lots for re-selling individually at a substantially increased price. The decoration includes the full color emblem on the front and a brief history of your post or the names of your officers (75 words or less) fired permanently on the back. Send 8 x 10 photo for artist reference along with your

order for one gross minimum, at \$2.00 each. Gift boxed with plate hanger.

The service plate is decorated as sampled above, National Headquarters building, full color emblem, and the Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion on back. This striking individual item is priced at 1-11, \$2.25 each; 12 or more, \$1.60 each. Gift boxed with plate hanger.

#2. LEGIONNAIRE MUG #20718

This useful gift will excite the imagination of most men. Beautifully balanced, its decoration includes the emblem, post name, number, and two 22K gold lines. 1-5, \$3.25; 6-11, \$2.75; 12 or more \$2.40. With Legion emblem only, 1-5, \$3.00 each, 6-11, \$2.50 each; 12 or more, \$2.15 each. Mugs can be personalized with nickname at 25c, or full name at 50c applied to back of mug.

#3. SMOKE SET

Ornamental and serviceable — THE MASTER GIFT! The set consists of box, lighter, and two ashtrays. Each bears the Legion Emblem.

Check the list carefully, then SEND THE COUPON TODAY!

Cigarette box 5" x 3 3/4" holds regular or king size. If desired your post name may be added to the cover of the box. Set priced at only \$12.75. Each item may be purchased separately, gift boxed at: cigarette box \$3.50, lighter \$7.00, two ashtrays \$2.50.

#4. EXECUTIVE ASHTRAY #20752

Here is a dash of elegance. This 7 1/2" square tray is tastefully decorated with platinum lustre and full color emblem. Post name and number may be included in the decoration. Gift boxed. 1-11, \$4.00 each, 12 or more, \$3.50 each.

Ashtrays can be personalized with nickname at 25c, or full name at 50c.

#5. SEMINAR ASHTRAY #20745

Always popular as a gift or for resale for fund raising purposes. This reasonably priced ashtray finds ready acceptance. 7 1/2" in diameter, decorated with 22K gold, tissue wrapped and gift boxed. 1-11, \$2.50 each; 12 or more, \$2.25 each.

The American Legion National Headquarters
NATIONAL EMBLEM SALES
P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Gentlemen: Please send the following order for
BALFOUR CERAMICS to the address below.

Check or M. O. Enclosed.....

#20737 . . . for Commemorative plates state
whether National Headquarters Building
or your own Post Building picture (photo
must be sent with order) is desired.

Smoke Set, Complete

(Individual items may be purchased)

Cigarette box

Prices include delivery charges. Three weeks production time required.

Lighter

Two ashtrays

#20745 Seminar Ash Tray

#20718-12 oz. Legion Mug (Emblem only).....

#20718-12 oz. Legion Mug (Post Name
& number)


#20752 Executive Ash Tray

Any special instructions should be printed carefully to avoid errors.

NAME

ADDRESS

PIN-UP



When a doll like Gloria turns on the heat, even a tough first sergeant doesn't have a chance.

By OCTAVUS ROY COHEN

EDDIE WATSON wasn't any particular friend of mine, but when you see a guy in your own outfit leading with his chin, it's only natural you try to set him straight.

"Look, Eddie," I said, "you can't be feuding with the top sergeant all the time. In the first place, it doesn't get you nowhere, and in the second place, it comes out like a gag."

Eddie looks at me straight and dirty. He says, "Whaddaya mean, gag?"

"Just that. Every story you read, every corny joke you hear, it's about a buck private being shoved around by a tough sergeant. So why don't you forget that Dave Gruber ain't your favorite dish?"

Eddie has just come off K.P. All day long he's been wrestling supplies and massaging the floor. He doe n't like it, so he sits on the edge of his cot and sounds off. There it is in spades, for everybody to

hear and know.

You couldn't make Eddie understand that down here in a Carolina training camp, he wasn't any big shot. You couldn't tell the guy nothing, and what you did tell him, he didn't hear.

Eddie Watson had been a song writer before he was tapped for two years' service. He'd written a half dozen of the biggest song hits of the past three years, and he was still just an overgrown, spoiled kid. Along Tin Pan Alley everybody bowed down in front of him, and he had convinced himself that things would be that way in the Army.

Maybe they would have if he'd been a different sort. If he'd been smart enough to do his job and let us find out for ourselves what he'd been in civilian life, we'd have been quick enough to be proud of him. Me, I didn't like him, but I believed that you could make a good soldier out of almost anybody if you handled him right.

I've got a hunch Dave Gruber thought so, too. Gruber was first sergeant of our company. He was a great big guy with square shoulders, short, thick arms, a gruff voice and plenty of hair on his chest.

We lived in a long wooden barracks, and Gruber rated a little room all to himself. By army standards, it was luxury. He could sit up late and read if he wanted to. He could work overtime, which is what he usually did. He was hell on discipline, and that made his job twice as difficult now that the shooting in Korea had stopped.



"You dirty, lowdown, sneaking, two-timing son of a louse!" she yells.

continued

PIN-UP

You never could tell for sure whether or not Dave was human. He played no favorites. If you were in line for a dirty detail, you got it. Squawking didn't do any good. That was one angle that Eddie Watson figured wrong. He stops Gruber in the barracks one day and wants to know why he is being picked on. He asks bitterly, "You don't like me, do you?"

There's a gleam in Gruber's eye. He says, "I love you, Watson. I adore you. I think you're cute. I'm fascinated by your tailored uniforms and your twenty-dollar officers' shirts with the shoulder tabs cut off. But as a soldier you're lousy."

"Whaddaya gonna do about it?"

"Improve you if I can. And if I can't, I'll still be in there pitching."

With that Dave Gruber walks out the door and leaves Eddie standing there making noises like a little firecracker that wants to go off but can't. "That dirty so-and-so," he says. "Picking on me just because I amount to something and he doesn't."

I said, "Aw, pipe down, Eddie. Try being smart for a change. You can't make any time bucking your top kick."

"No?" Private Watson struck an attitude. "Says you, I can't. I'll get that big lug if it's the last thing I ever do."

So Eddie declared his one-man war on Dave Gruber. I tried to keep out of

it. It wasn't any skin off my nose what happened to who. I gave Eddie some good advice and let it go at that. I said, "Look, even if you were right, there ain't anything you can do. Gruber is lots of soldier. He's also quite a hunk of man."

"He's human," muttered Private Watson. "And anybody human can be got, if you pick your opening."

One thing I'll hand Eddie. Having fixed his mind on the problem of getting even with Dave Gruber, he stuck to it. He rode along with the idea that everybody's got a weak spot . . . even a first sergeant. And one day he found what he was looking for.

I got to explain something. Our barracks were neat as a pin. There wasn't any dirt anywhere. But there was one thing that brightened it.

That was pin-up girls.

Over almost every cot there were from one to ten pictures. Some were pictures of family or girl friends. But most of them were cut from magazines and were worth looking at. They gave a guy something to think about besides the training he was going through when there wasn't even a war on.

Well, anyway, there came the afternoon when Eddie breezed in on me and grabbed me by the arm. He was as excited as a kid on Christmas morning. He said, "I got it, Joe! I got it!"

I sat up. "You got what?"

"The idea! The scheme! The way how I can kick Dave Gruber's teeth in."

"Listen, Eddie," I advise. "Leave him keep his teeth. Forget you got a mad on."

"Come along, Joe," he says. "Lemme show you."

He drags me down to the other end of the squad room. We stop outside Dave Gruber's door. Eddie points at the wall inside.

"Give that a double take," chuckles Private Watson. "Look that over and tell me was I right when I said every guy has got a weakness."

That was a picture. A color picture cut out of a magazine. A pin-up girl. One and one only. It hadn't been there before, but it was there now.

I was surprised. I said, "You gotta hand Gruber one thing, Eddie: when he chooses himself a pin-up girl, he proves he ain't no square."

This dame was real crazy. Tall and willowy and blonde and luxurious. It wasn't just a leggy picture, either. The babe was showing plenty above the ankle, but not too much. She had on one of those dresses and a hat. She was also holding a leash in her hand and on the other end of the leash was a dog. A collie.

"She's got what it takes," I confessed. "But where does it get you, Eddie?"

He said, "Her name is Gloria Gayle. I've known her since before she was named that. I got her the first chorus job she ever had. A good word from me landed her as a showgirl in a Broadway musical. She'd do me a favor."

"Like for instance what?"

(Continued on page 55)



Dave had no favorites. If you had a dirty detail coming you got it.

I Remember

A MEMORIAL DAY MEDITATION



By RABBI ROBERT I. KAHN

Wartime Chaplain with 6th Infantry, Chaplain, Department of Texas, The American Legion, 1946-47

MEMORIAL DAY observances are usually quite impersonal. Speakers refer to the noble dead, writers call to mind their glorious sacrifices, and somehow, in the process, the individual is overlooked and his identity is lost. We speak and write as though in memory of unknown soldiers; yet those for whom the day is established were known, loved and cherished. They were sons, husbands, brothers, friends. And their individual memories should be recalled.

This is why, each Memorial Day, I take out my personal memories, one by one, of the men at whose graveside I acted as Chaplain, recited the *Kaddish* prayer, and to whose families I sent those so-difficult-to-write letters.

I remember...

I remember Sidney. His was my first combat funeral. And there is something about a "first" that you never forget. Sidney was still just a boy, tall and gangly and with a smile that showed all his teeth. The last time I saw him alive was in the hospital just before we embarked on our first combat mission. He had been sick and was convalescing. When I came to visit him, he asked me for help in getting back to his company *before* we left. I had been asked for help before—to get into the hospital, to get back to the States, to get out of the Army. But here was a boy who wanted to get back into his outfit so that he could go into combat with them. And my heart swelled with pride.

He managed to get out of the hospital in time to go into combat with his buddies and to be shot by a sniper his second day on the beach. I remember how I felt when I got the news. And I shall always remember.

I remember Joe. Joe was not a

youngster. He was forty-three years old when the regulation was issued allowing men over forty-two to apply for discharge.

The captain of Joe's company came to see me. "Chaplain, I need your help. Joe is of no use to us. He's too old and too weak to carry his end of the load. I want to replace him with a younger and stronger man. But he won't apply for discharge. Chaplain, persuade him to go home."

I talked to Joe. But it was of no use. He had enjoyed American freedom and now he wanted to pay for it. He said he could do K.P., he could light cigarettes for the wounded, he could do something. The regulations didn't say *shall*, they only said *may*. Joe was staying in.

Eight months later, after three months in combat, Joe came to see me. "Now I want out," he said. "The boys are picking on me. They laugh at me, and call me names and make my life miserable."

This time, I went to see the captain. "Joe is ready," I told him.

"Chaplain, you've got to persuade him to stay! He's the morale builder of my company. We've had some tough sledding, and plenty of times the boys want to lay down and quit. But when they see Joe trying to carry his share of the load, they become ashamed of themselves. They do kid him, but it's their way of showing respect. If he could just understand this, I know he'd stay."

Joe did understand and he stayed. And then he caught scrub typhus and died. Grown men sobbed at his funeral.

I remember Mort, a big black-haired, blue-eyed chap. He was at our chapel services almost every Friday night.

Everybody liked Mort; he never griped; he laughed and joked and could tell Yiddish-accent stories as well as Sammy Levenson. But one afternoon, the Japs threw in a roadblock just as Mort was driving down the road from a forward battalion to headquarters. He didn't live long enough for me to reach the aid-station, but I went out with some of the men he'd worshiped with, straightened up the Star of David on his grave, and said the memorial prayers of our faith.

I remember Iz. Iz was always sad. He said he had a premonition, he wasn't going to get home. He would take out a picture of his wife and the little baby boy he had never seen and say: "It's going to be tough on that kid not to have a daddy." Well, what can you say to a fellow like that? The strange thing is that he seemed to have a charmed life. He fought as an infantryman in New Guinea—not a scratch. He fought in the Philippines, in and out of the lines for one hundred and six days, and was never hurt. Around him they were dying from bullets, from mortar bursts, from disease. Not Iz.

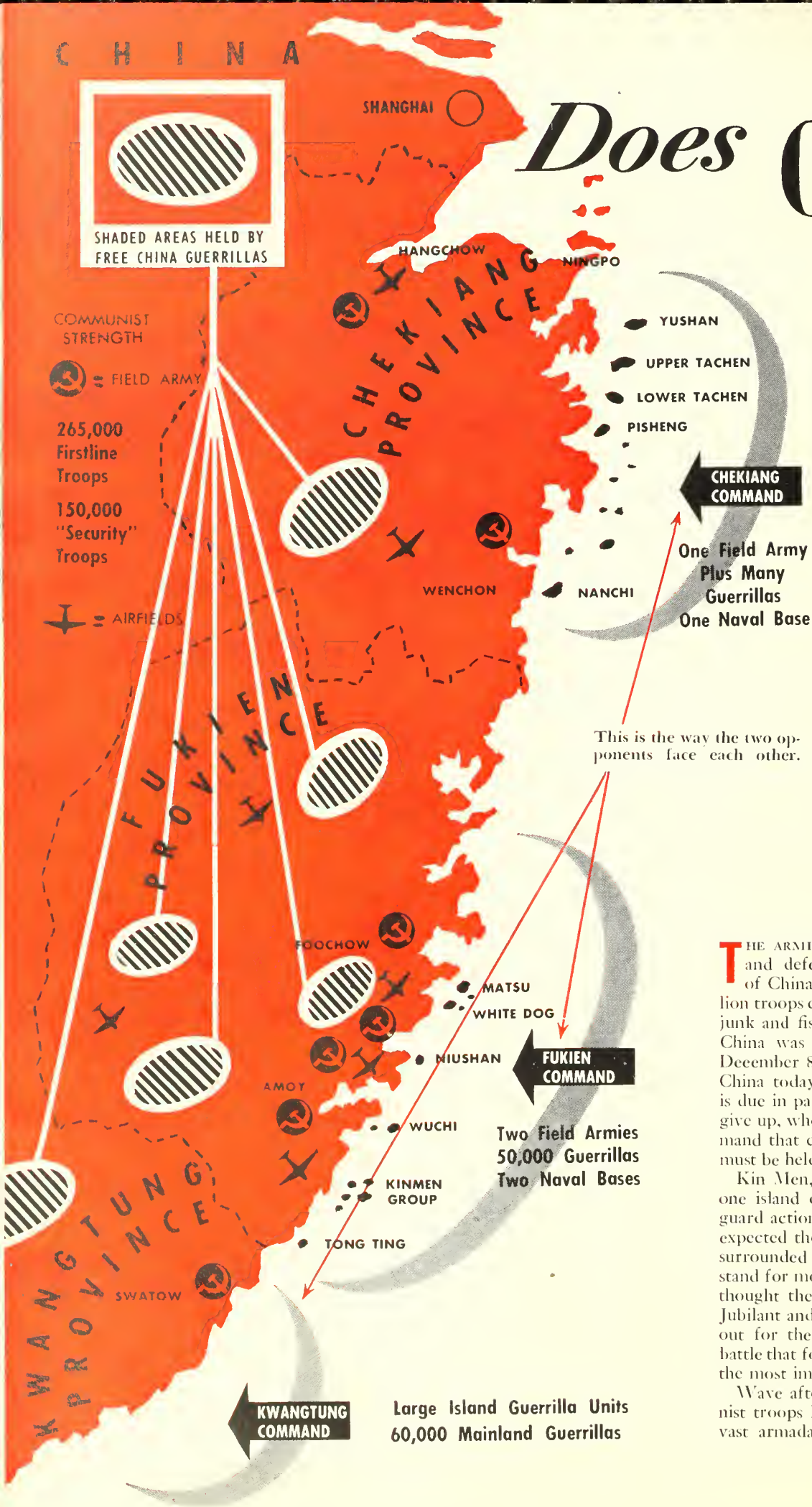
And then, up above the Cagayan Valley, Iz was with a detachment on outpost duty when the first rumor came that Japan was suing for peace. It wasn't known for sure, but the orders went out to pull in the outposts, no point in risking lives if peace were near. And Iz's platoon started back down from its mountain position. On the way, they had to cross a mountain stream that was deep and fast flowing. Iz couldn't swim. And somehow, nobody knows how, he lost his footing and before they could save him, he'd drowned.

I remember...

Yes, I remember Sidney and Joe and Mort and Iz and a lot more—Abe and Jerry and Seymour and Carl and... All of them gone now. All of them just memories.

When it came time in 1945 for me to
(Continued on page 67)

Does CHIANG



THE ARMIES of Chiang Kai-shek, demoralized and defeated, retreated from the mainland of China in the fall of 1949. Over a half million troops crossed to Formosa by warship, plane, junk and fishing boat. The government of Free China was established in Taipei, Formosa, on December 8, 1949. The fact that there is a Free China today, growing in strength and prestige, is due in part to Nationalist troops who did not give up, who obeyed an order of the High Command that certain islands along the China Coast must be held as cover for the retreat to Formosa.

Kin Men, in the outer harbor of Amoy, was one island ordered used in the desperate rear-guard action which covered the retreat. No one expected the barren, undeveloped island, almost surrounded by the enemy-held mainland, to stand for more than a few weeks. It was not even thought the Kin Men garrison could be saved. Jubilant and cocky communist soldiers swarmed out for the kill on October 25, 1949, and the battle that followed may well prove to have been the most important during the years of fighting.

Wave after wave of battle-hardened communist troops landed or attempted to land from a vast armada of junks, sampans, launches. And

Large Island Guerrilla Units
60,000 Mainland Guerrillas

HAVE A CHANCE ?

By JOHN C. CALDWELL

How the reds in China are being kept off balance and could be destroyed.



Future officers of the Nationalist Army are intensively trained.



All training points to a future D-day on the Chinese mainland.

wave after wave broke in bloody defeat. All through the last days of October the battle went on, with the communists able to secure a small beachhead on the island's western shore. The Nationalist garrison, ordered to fight to the last man, counterattacked time after time. The enemy was pushed back into the sea. After days of fighting and 22,000 red casualties, the remnants of Mao's proud army surrendered. Visiting the bloody battleground a few weeks ago, I saw mute testimony to the fury of the battle. Three hundred and ten wells are forever sealed, filled with the bodies of communist soldiers, killed in such numbers that burial was impossible.

The successful defense of Kin Men, by a Chinese army that had retreated for hundreds of miles, may well have been the turning point in China's history. It was a tremendous shot in the arm for the Nationalists. Other units, retreating to other islands off the Coast, took heart, dug in to stay. Kin Men became a symbol, not of defeat, but of victory.

Tradition-conscious, face-conscious Chinese remembered that General Koxinga, most famous general in Chinese history, had used Kin Men as a staging area for successful war against the Dutch rulers of Formosa three centuries ago, as a base for years of successful resistance against the invading Manchus. Today pictures of the ancient pirate-general are found throughout the island. Kin Men means "The Golden Gate." Free Chinese began to see significance in the name. This little island might indeed become their Golden Gate to the mainland, a springboard for another great offensive, not eastward as in Koxinga's day, but toward the west and home.

Finally, Kin Men has had a tremen-

John C. Caldwell, born in China of missionary parents, knows the country and the people well. His latest book, China Coast Family, is a book club selection.

dous effect upon the millions of overseas Chinese in the Philippines, in the Indies, in Malaya and Indo-China. For a century the young men of the island have gone forth to become the business leaders of Southeast Asia. There they have been wooed by the communists, for these are men of wealth and influence. One hundred thousand Kin Men natives are scattered through every nation south of China. The successful defense of their

(Continued on page 43)

This British ship with a consignment of army blankets for the reds was picked up by the Nationalists.



How to get **MORE FOR YOUR**

You can save a lot of money if you spend it wisely.

By F. J. SCHLINK and M. C. PHILLIPS

THERE is no secret about how to get more for your money. You just everlastingly work at it. The same principles that make a business operation successful apply equally to buying for the daily needs of the home. The first decision to make is whether you really want to do your purchasing on an economical basis. If you are the kind of person who likes to try out the latest model, the newest gadget, the most novel invention, you will not be interested in a cautious, practical approach. The thrifty purchaser is one who waits for the other fellow to try out a new development which may turn out to be a salesman's dream rather than the product of a competent, experienced engineering department.

There is, of course, an important place in our economic system for the man or woman who has the money for and interest in being the all-American guinea pig, the tester at his own expense of the untried and newest developments in radio, television, automobiles, cameras, and home appliances. Product development is costly business for many manufacturers and if their customers do not mind trying out experimental models and new features, who should deny them the pleasure and the privilege? In the long run all consumers will profit as the "bugs" get worked out of a particular product by having a large number tried out in actual use.

Take for instance, clothes dryers, of which there are now a number of efficient models on the market. A top executive of one of the pioneer manufacturers in this field gave an interesting picture of the early days of his industry in a speech a year or two ago, discussing the first dryer that his company put

out. He admitted that it was an ugly box, with no lint catcher because they didn't know they would need one; it had one control, an off-and-on switch with no timer, no temperature control, or heat-limiting device. The preliminary tests had been made exclusively on towels, with no thought of the effect on the various colors, other fabrics, and different types of garments.

Women who bought the new device found that it melted rayon garments, shrank

aged; you were saved also disappointment and annoyance.

Any time that some new development in the design of an automobile appears it will be wise to wait until you have a reliable report on the performance of the car and its durability, and especially as to whether it adds to the safety of driving, or detracts from it. If you do no more than check with your local automobile dealer or one of his mechanics on the amount of servicing that he is being required to provide, it will help.

The large manufacturers of automobiles keep close track of service troubles in the early cars of each new model and make corrections as rapidly as possible, in some cases even changing some faulty part or unit for an entirely new one. The first difficulties, when they are of a serious nature, are almost invariably eliminated in the manufacture of cars made later in the year.

During the early days of the Korean conflict when it was necessary to conserve scarce copper, one big automobile manufacturer introduced the use of coated steel for radiators in five different makes of cars. Though the experiment had been preceded by what were thought to be completely reliable chemical and metallurgical studies, the

new radiators were a complete failure and trouble was reported shortly after the cars were put in service. Radiators developed rust which clogged cooling lines and in some cases motor blocks cracked before drivers realized what was the trouble. The steel radiators were replaced with new ones made of copper, not at the car owner's expense. However, he possibly had considerable trouble and inconvenience before the cooling system defect was properly diagnosed and accounted for.



The canny buyer knows that "bugs" sometimes hide out in new gadgets.

blankets, and had other unhappy effects. As the result of complaints from women users, from editors, from educators, and from home economists, the company made many improvements, so that today they turn out a rather good product.

If you were *not* among the first to buy the clothes dryer in its earliest stages of development, you saved a considerable sum on the initial outlay for a quite unsatisfactory appliance and in clothes which might have been dam-

MONEY



It's a buyer's market today, so make the most of it.

Another new and insufficiently tested development is in the field of hearing aids, where the transistor, a little device that takes the place of a vacuum tube and makes the use of batteries more economical, has recently been introduced. At the present time a hearing aid using transistors is being manufactured by a number of companies whose advertising men are highly enthusiastic in their claims for the new "miracle."

Reports from users, however, indicate that there are still difficulties to be worked out before this use of the new transistors will be entirely satisfactory. The American Medical Association has pointed out that the chief advantage of transistors in hearing aids at the present time is a reduction in the cost of operation, by the elimination of batteries, but that so far there has been no significant improvement in amplification, tone quality, or in fidelity of the new aid over earlier kinds.

If you are buying an important item or one that involves a considerable outlay of money, do some comparison shopping. When Macy's speaks to Gimbel's, and vice versa, in their advertising about the prices and quality of merchandise each sells compared with those of other merchants, the chances are that both know what they are talking about, for both stores hire energetic and alert

comparison shoppers to check on a wide variety of merchandise that all the major New York stores offer for sale. The average wage earner or homemaker may have only a limited amount of time to devote to comparison shopping, but it is a very helpful and money-saving practice to obtain a picture of what is being offered by several dealers.

The fashionable store in the center of town may price an appliance a good deal higher than a competitor on the outskirts where the overhead is not so high. It pays to look around. Of course, on the other hand, a recognized dealer in a suburb, who is not bothered with much competition, will often charge full list price while dealers in the city proper will cut prices heavily in order to meet competition from other dealers in the same section of the city.

In buying any appliance, it is essential to check on the quality of service available for that particular make. Often a moderately good appliance will give greater satisfaction if the servicer is intelligent and cooperative, whereas a first-rate appliance will be a poor buy if the servicer is the type who fails to show up when urgently needed, is incompetent or

slovenly in his work, or charges an exorbitant rate for his services. It's best to find out about the dealer's standing, cooperativeness and reputation for service and service charges *before* you make the final decision on which brand to buy.

The American system of mass production is highly effective when turning out a vast quantity of fairly good products that are sold at prices far lower than would be charged if they were custom-built and assembled by hand. Factory inspection of assembly-line products is on a spot-check basis, which means that every twentieth, hundredth, or thousandth product will be picked out of the assembly line and given some degree of scrutiny for quality and finish.

With such a system it is inevitable that a defective product or even one that will not work at all satisfactorily sometimes gets through the line into the stores and into consumers' hands. Such items are commonly known as "lemons" in the trade. Sometimes the simple replacement of a part or making a slight adjustment will remedy the difficulty; in other cases an appliance can't be made to work without a thorough reconditioning job at the factory or a large, well-equipped regional service plant of the manufacturer.

The consumer who gets a "lemon" is entitled to a full replacement and if the local dealer fails to make good, it is sometimes helpful to write a full, carefully worded but firm letter setting forth the difficulties to the president of the company in question, pointing out in what way the product has failed to give satisfactory service, and wherein the dealer has failed to perform his part

(Continued on page 57)



If you have doubts make the seller put it in writing.

F. J. Schlink is president and technical director of Consumers' Research, Washington, N. J., pioneer consumer organization for the testing of goods and appliances. Miss M. C. Phillips is associated with him at "CR" and is the author of several books in the consumer field.



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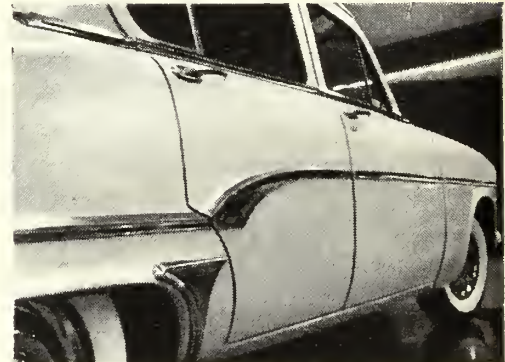
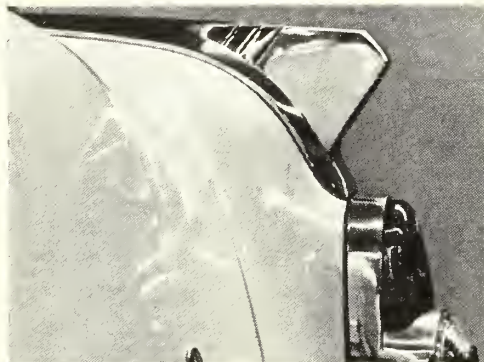
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Unusual ANGLES ON THIS

This year manufacturers of America's automobiles have outdone themselves in designing distinctive motorcars. By this time you have seen thousands of

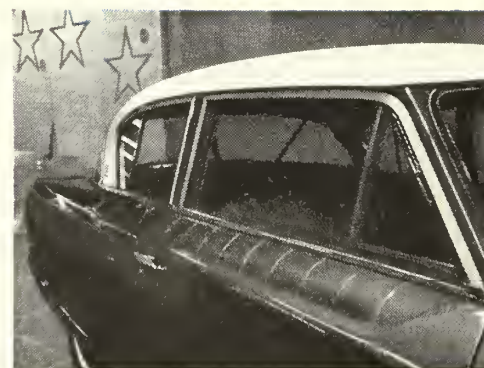
the new 1954 cars, but how well have you observed their distinguishing features? This test will show how good an eye you have for automobile detail.



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YEAR'S CARS

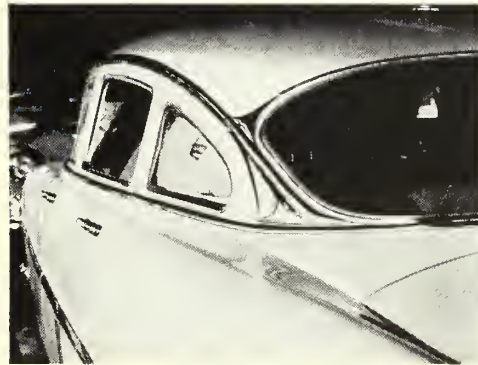
Turn to page 50 for answers

SCORE YOURSELF

15-18 right answers, excellent
12-15 right answers, very good
8-12 right answers, average
4-8 right answers, fair
4 or less, poor



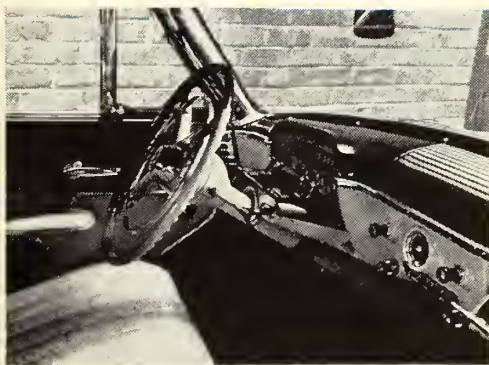
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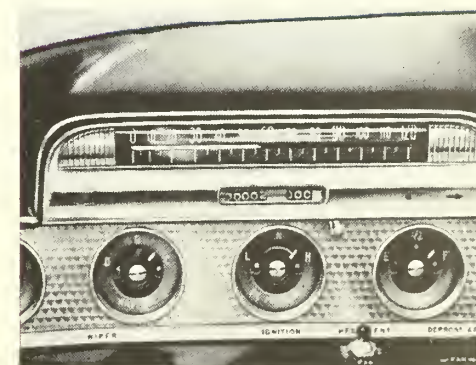
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18

WHOSE CIVIL LIBERTIES ?



Synonymous with the ACLU are the names of Patrick Malin, Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger Baldwin.

In the public mind The American Civil Liberties Union is an organization dedicated to protecting the legal rights of all Americans. Has the organization lived up to that concept? Let's look at the record.

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

ON THE NIGHT of November 24, 1953, Edward R. Murrow's telecast "See It Now" presented to the country what purported to be an objective account of a controversy between the American Civil Liberties Union and the Indiana Department of The American Legion, headed by Roy T. Amos of Indianapolis. The locale of the show was Indianapolis, where a group of people who wished to start an ACLU chapter were refused the use of the Indiana World War Memorial. Murrow, in his trademarked voice of doom, set the stage and then turned the presentation over to two CBS reporters and two photographers.

Whether by malice or misfortune, the Murrow telecast gave the impression of a studiously contrived piece of special pleading designed to show that the Indiana Legionnaires were a collection of fascist-like crackpots and the ACLU a bearer of the Jefferson-Lincoln tradition. The strongest statement of the Legion's position, by Cale J. Holder, was not heard. Instead, the Legion's case was presented on the Murrow show by utilizing camera techniques to create pro-ACLU sentiments. Shots of the Legion's trooping of the colors were

so edited that they looked like a nazi display of military ritual.

On behalf of the ACLU, the most glaring sin was the careful deletion from a speech by Arthur Garfield Hays of everything but the most pious sentiments on civil liberties and the right of dissent. His statements defending the rights of communists to teach in the public schools and blasting all investigation of communism were not heard by the nation's viewers. Nor, for that matter, did Hays' cockeyed and self-contradictory assertion that no one in the U. S. could speak up in defense of civil liberties "because the danger is too great," seem of interest to Murrow's editors.

The total effect was unconsciously summed up by John Crosby, the syndicated radio-TV columnist, who wrote: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings—the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves." How could Crosby know that the facts (and the faces) were carefully

chosen to have precisely that effect on him? Curiously, Murrow did not catch the Legion on the point where it was demonstrably off-base — the false accusation by Indianapolis Legionnaires that ACLU had defended the atomic spies, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Perhaps he didn't know.

In itself, the Indianapolis incident is of small consequence. The attempt to build it up into a national issue died.

TYPICAL ACLU CAUSES



When citizens of Peekskill were provoked into riots by communists, the ACLU did the expected—sided with the communists.



Edward R. Murrow in another of his slick propaganda telecasts showed ACLU stalwarts as heroic citizens being harassed by villainous Legionnaires.

The anti-Legion case was so palpably feeble that it aroused only the professional breast-beaters. The ACLU was aware of this, for it kept its anti-communist staff members in complete ignorance of Murrow's intervention until the last minute. But the Murrow broadcast did serve an important purpose. However imperfect and grudging, it brought to the fore questions which have bothered many people.

Is the American Civil Liberties Union a communist front? Is the net effect of its work subversive? Does it fight honestly and with clean hands for civil liberties? The American Legion has repeatedly asked for a congressional investigation of these questions. But the ACLU is too much of a Sacred Cow to be so subjected. The questions should be answered. After a careful study of the ACLU's literature, of its leadership, and of its activities, I have come to the following conclusions:

1. In the established sense of the word, the American Civil Liberties Union is not a communist front—even though Earl Browder, in sworn testi-

mony at the time he was the red boss in America, characterized it as a "transmission belt" for communist ideas.

2. It is nevertheless of tremendous value to the communist movement. In the guise of serving civil liberties, it disseminates to all corners of the country the kind of propaganda which best serves communist purposes by spreading dissension, confusion, and misinformation.

3. Despite claims of impartiality, it has set up a double standard in evaluating civil liberties issues—one standard for the left, the other for the right.

4. The ACLU has, on several occasions, perpetrated conscious fraud on the American people. Its literature, moreover, is packed with gross and glaring contradictions of fact and doctrine.

5. For the most part, its general statements of purpose are noble, but in specifics the ACLU has been both equivocal and selective. Its protestations that it abhors communism must be judged in this context.

6. The ACLU has shown considerable impartiality in its litigations and legal briefs, but it has issued press releases and reports which have been crudely partisan.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, By the Thirty-fifth National Convention of The American Legion assembled in St. Louis, Missouri, that the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the Attorney General of the United States be urged to investigate the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union and, if warranted, institute prosecution under the Smith and/or McCarran Acts."

Resolving clause of resolution adopted by the National Convention.

It is not to be gainsaid that the ACLU has done tremendously important and socially useful work in fighting against discrimination and segregation of Negroes, for the extension of the franchise in areas where some have been denied the vote, against pre-censorship of books and films, etc. It has also entered the courts in behalf of rabble-rousing crackpots like Father Terminiello, defending a free speech principle. The ACLU's perfidy, if I may so call it, has been in the area of the communist conspiracy, of cold war tensions, and of the germinal disagreements between liberals and conservatives.

Three case studies will demonstrate the nature of my criticisms:

The Merle Miller Case. In 1950, the ACLU commissioned Merle Miller,¹ a professional liberal of anti-anti-communist persuasion, to make a "searching

THESE HELPED MAKE ACLU POLICY OVER THE YEARS



Walter Gellhorn
Lawyers Guild



Harry Ward
Led preachers



James Wechsler
"Youth" leader



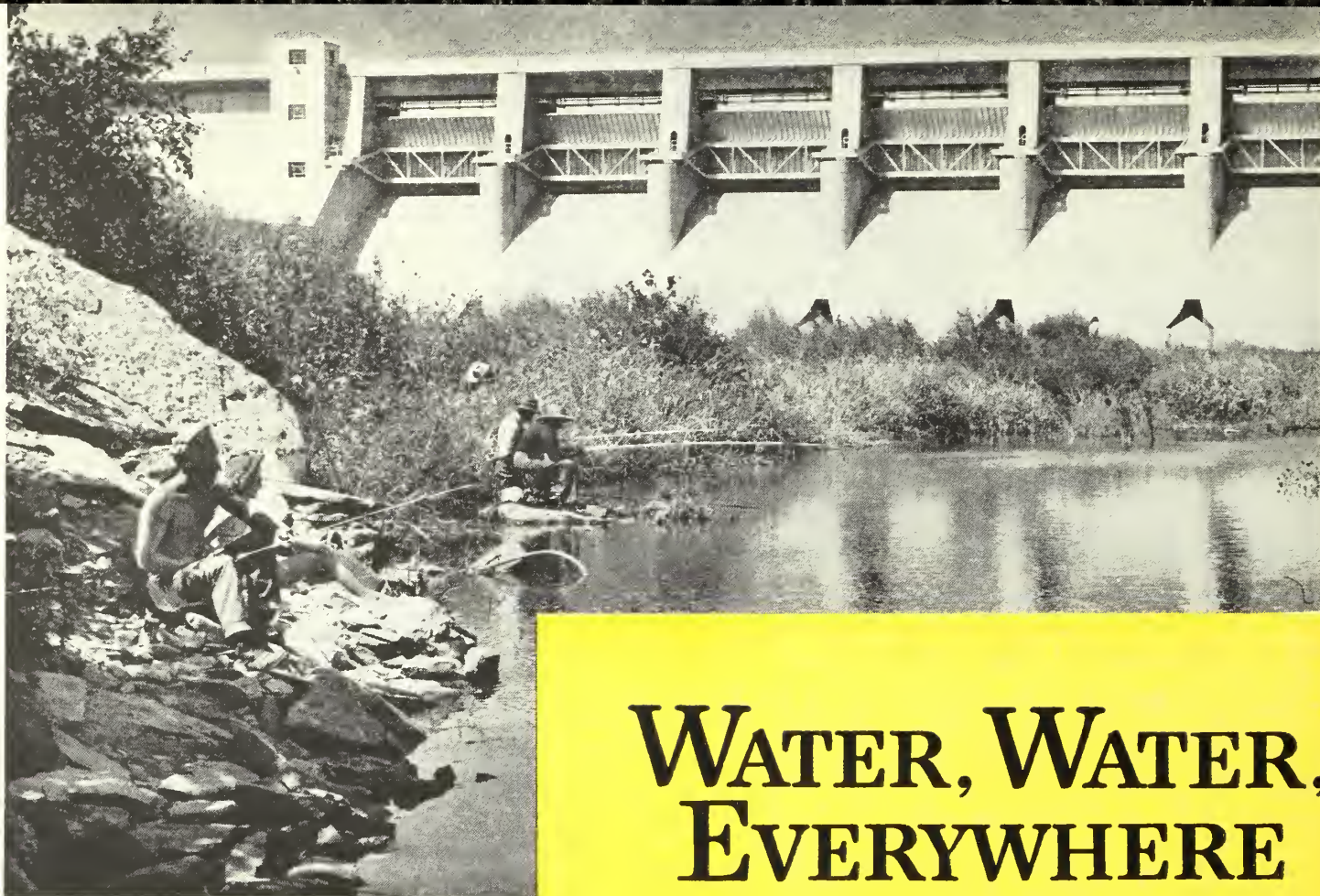
Elizabeth Flynn
Big red wheel

inquiry" of the blacklisting of communists and sympathizers in the Radio-TV industry, and the boycott of programs featuring them. With an appearance
(Continued on page 59)

¹Miller's orientation can best be shown by his statement that the "real threat to . . . the United States, to the world, is not from the Left but from the Right."



The ACLU opposes the Smith Act under which characters such as these leaders of the communist conspiracy were found guilty.



Kansans relax on the banks of the waterway below the Fall River Reservoir.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE

Fishing, boating and swimming have now come to areas that never had them before.

By ROBERT SCHARFF

EVER THOUGHT of fishing in the desert lands of Arizona or on the plains of Texas or in the flatlands of Kansas? Sounds a bit crazy, but thousands of sportsmen each year are finding these among the best fishing areas in the United States. And what is more important, each passing year adds more such *new* locations for the use and enjoyment of the American people, as the great man-made lake-development program of the Federal Government unfolds.

Irrigation, flood control, navigation, reclamation and

power development are the prime reasons for this large-scale man-made lakes program. Fishing, boating, swimming, camping and similar recreations, however, are coming into their own and are pressing hard on the heels of the major purposes when an accounting of the benefits of these lake projects is sought. When a dam is constructed, a reservoir impounded, the entire economy of the area is radically changed. Bountiful crops grow where only desert flowers bloomed. Electricity pours into newly constructed industrial plants and lights cities and towns hundreds of miles away—and another fishing spot comes into being.

A fine example of the latter can be found in South Caro-

Lake Texoma, on the Texas-Oklahoma border, is now a popular play spot.





A Kentucky Lake catch.



Mr. and Mrs. had a busy day hauling in these beauties.



Tennessee-grown bass.



The water frequently runs deep in these large lakes. Trolling is often in order.



Sailboats are a new sight now in many States.

lina. Twenty-five years ago there was not a lake in the State worthy to be shown on a regulation-size map. Today there are seven mammoth lakes, including several of the largest on the East Coast. In addition, there are more than 3,000 lakes which are known locally as ponds, and many of these are fully large enough to be dignified with the more impressive name. All, or most of them, are man-made and are full of fish.

The rollof of reservoir recreational areas lengthens each year. The cowboy of southern Oklahoma and northeast Texas can now trade his horse for a boat and his six-shooter for a casting rod, and fish in a great inland lake created by the Army's Corps of Engineers—Denison Dam. When this impoundment, called Lake Texoma, plays host to four million recreation-seeking people in a year, it is small wonder that the neighboring communities start to count the economic benefits of the lake in terms of the sportsman dollar, and small wonder that the vacation habits of an entire section of the country are affected. We think of Minnesota as the land of lakes, but when the water resource programs are completed our citizens of 1980 may well be forgiven for referring in similar terms to Oklahoma and some other comparatively lakeless States.

While the major portion of these reservoir recreation areas are built by the Federal Government, States have impounded water for this purpose, too. For example, Kansas is one of our least endowed States as far as fishing resources are concerned; in recent years, however, it has striven mightily to overcome this deficiency. Jayhawkers like to fish as much as anybody or maybe more since they traveled far to their

fishing in other states—eastward to Missouri and westward to Colorado and Wyoming. Many Kansans wouldn't bother to buy a license at home, but spent their hard-earned cash elsewhere. A few years ago, however, the State resolved to do something about the situation. True, Kansas rivers and streams weren't good. They run at or near flood level every spring; then fall down to a slight trickle in the heat of summer. The State Planning Commission, seeing all that good water running out of the State, decided to keep it there awhile.

So, streams and rivers were surveyed and a campaign of reservoir-building started in Kansas. Landowners were urged through soil-conservation and similar campaigns to build dams and construct farm ponds wherever possible. The results changed the entire landscape of the State. Kansas now has twenty-two large state lakes (with ten more in the planning stage), and literally hundreds of municipal and private ponds ranging from an acre to a three-thousand-acre lake. Three large federal reservoirs within its borders help its program of fish stocking, supervision and law enforcement.

Few sportsmen realize the magnitude and extent of the federal program as approved by the Congress and executed by such agencies as the Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior. Let's take a look at what the granddaddy of man-made lakes (The Tennessee Valley Authority system) has to offer.

Since the TVA began operations in the early 1930's the waterway has increased to where it now includes 24 man-made lakes with a combined shore- (Continued on page 51)

What is 100% AMERICANISM?

Here is a phrase that sticks in some people's throats
while others proudly espouse it. Why?

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

IN 1919, THE AMERICAN LEGION wrote into the preamble of its constitution a pledge which, ever since, Legionnaires have repeated at Post meetings. Part of the pledge is: "To foster and perpetuate a 100% Americanism."

The Legion is probably responsible for the fact that the term "100% American" is still current. There has long been pressure to wipe the phrase out of our speech, chiefly through ridicule.

The ridicule has been effective. Many Americans cannot say "100% American," except in jest or criticism, without having it stick in their throats. Even our thick-skinned Legion, which usually wants a sounder reason than ridicule before it will abandon a position it has taken, once considered a serious proposal to eliminate "100% Americanism" from its preamble and thus avoid the ridicule. That proposal was defeated by Legionnaires who said that they knew what 100% Americanism meant, while the ridicule came from people who did not.

In fact, the words "100% Americanism" and the deeds that express their meaning, have an interesting history.

The word "Americanism" is quite old. It was coined in an attempt to condense into one word the essential differences between American and European culture and forms of government. The differences were real and profound, so the word was a good one. As a catch-word, "Americanism" has always been used with the assumption that the listener knew the marked differences between European and American culture and understood quite clearly what the word meant without further explanation. Thomas Jefferson advised a friend who had spent some time in Europe to return here to live for a while until he had again "become Americanized."

Years later, Edward Bok expressed the same easy understanding of the profound differences between the American and European atmospheres when, in reviewing his career, he titled his autobiography *The Americanization of Edward Bok*.

As the word "Americanism" in its various forms grew, it took on new meanings without losing its older ones. Emerson sometimes used the word to criticize our 19th-century "uncultivated" rough-and-readiness. But whether he used "Americanism" in praise or in protest, he used it correctly

to indicate the well-understood flavor of American life as it differed from European life.

There came a day, however, when the word "Americanism" dealt with the problem of people who did not know the differences between the American and the European atmospheres. That day dawned with the influx of vast and virtually uncontrolled waves of immigration of Europeans to America, which was at its peak between 1880 and 1920.

Encouraged by a growing American industry that was hungry for cheap labor, U. S. policy over a period of 40 years permitted immigration at a rate that vastly overreached our capacity to assimilate the newcomers into American ways and into an understanding of American life and government.

There were 7½ million immigrants in the U. S. 35 years ago who were making no appreciable progress toward assimilation, Americanization or citizenship.

The frightened and often bewildered strangers to our shores huddled together in little islands of European culture in our cities and industrial centers. Ignorance, poverty, fear and strangeness drew them together. Many of their children



Wise Americanism in 1919 sought to teach American ways to millions of immigrants. Most were eager to learn.



Theodore Roosevelt, more than any other man, gave currency to the words "100% American." The Legion gave the words meaning.



German war bride Mrs. Hobart Cooper (left) and 35 others were welcomed into U. S. citizenship in Manchester, N. H., by Legion last April. At right, two elderly Japanese thank Mrs. Herbert Brauer and Legionnaires of Shoemaker Post, Bridgeton, N. J., for training that led to their naturalization as U. S. citizens. Good citizenship is the core of Legion Americanism.



went to American public schools which "accommodated" them by giving instruction in their old-country language.

Many of the newcomers listened to political leadership that damned American ways and American government. Often neither the followers nor the leaders had the faintest knowledge of American ways and American government. They thought in terms of the czars, kaisers, kings, emperors, police states and oppressions of Europe. Many a touching story of the fears, perplexities and ignorance with which they started life in America has been told by the immigrants of those days.

A growing populace that was ignorant of American life and the principles of American government was an obvious menace to a nation that plots its course according to the judgments of its people. Yet U. S. policy permitted the wave of immigration to continue unabated, while little was done to help the new immigrants become assimilated except to blame the situation on the newcomers.

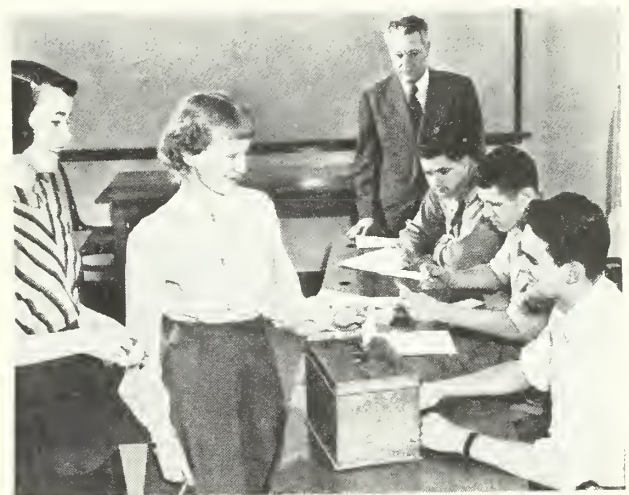
In fact, the numbers and the continued ignorance of the immigrants offered both profit and power to some American interests.

As the aliens were more ignorant of American ways they were more manageable as cheap labor. Often, they were exploited and enslaved by money lenders and did not know how to protect themselves under American law.

Then, too, there was political power to be sought by keeping the strangers in separate groups of "minorities" whom unscrupulous leaders could "champion." In order to pose as "the friends of the Poles" or "the friends of the Italians" or "the friends of the Germans" it was in the interest of many politicians to make sure that the Poles and the Italians and the Germans in America did not start thinking of themselves as Americans.

Demagoguery based on a divided America is not what it used to be, but it is still with us. The modern-day communists rely heavily upon it. Of the 241 subversive groups on the Attorney General's list today, 109 openly appeal to Old World and religious and racial "minority" ties of modern Americans. Present-day efforts to wipe out the McCarran-Walter immigration control bill are largely organized around appeals to Americans of different European origin to seek an increase in the percentage of their particular Old World stock here. America is pictured as a battleground of Europeans for control, which every group now here except the Indians can win if we return to the wide-open immigration of 1880-1920.

The phrase "100% Americanism" was first used to protest the millions of aliens who lived in America by the time of the first World War without understanding their new



In joint Legion-school program, every Nebraska high school student participates in youth county governments. Here, students vote for their representatives.

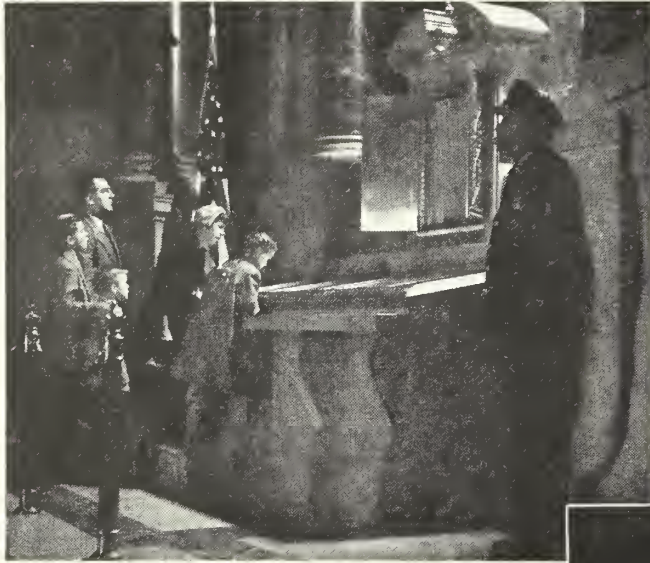
country or identifying themselves with it. As early as 1888, the elder Henry Cabot Lodge said: "Let us be done with British-Americans and Irish-Americans and German-Americans, and so on, and all be Americans . . . if a man is going to be an American at all, let him be so without any qualifying adjective."

Before 1920, the problem had become so grave that two Presidents of the U. S. lashed out unmercifully at the immigrants. Whether Theodore Roosevelt invented the phrase "100% Americanism" or not, he gave the phrase its original currency when he proclaimed: "There can be no 50-50 Americanism in this country. There is room for only 100% Americanism."

If the fiery Roosevelt held the hapless immigrants to blame without analyzing the problem too deeply, so did the sober Woodrow Wilson. Said Wilson on May 6, 1914, in Washington, D. C.: "Some Americans need hyphens in their names because only part of them came over." And in St. Paul, Minn., in 1919, he said: "I think the most un-American thing in the world is a hyphen."

Such browbeating of the immigrants probably hurt more than it helped. Neither Roosevelt nor Wilson did very much to help the newcomers become assimilated, or to reduce their flow to the level of the nation's capacity to absorb them as citizens as well as laborers.

At its organizing caucus in St. (Continued on page 47)



America's priceless documents—the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence—are enshrined in the Library of Congress.



The Pentagon Building, 15 minutes from Washington, is the world's largest office building and control center of America's defenses.



One of America's great works of art commemorates a famous president. The statue of Abraham Lincoln by sculptor Daniel Chester French is in the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park.

A VET'S-EYE VIEW OF WASHINGTON



The imposing dome of the nation's Capitol, lighted at night, is one of the first sights of the city for those who arrive by train.



The historic Marine Barracks in southeast Washington include the official residence of the Commandant of the Corps.

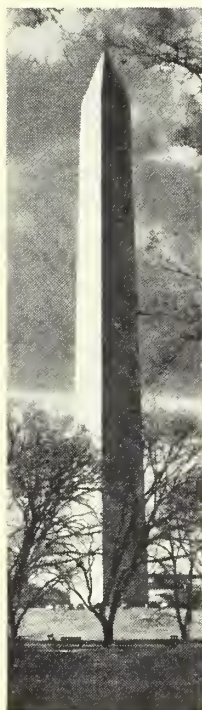
FEW CITIES in the world have grown as amazingly as Washington, D. C. In 1791 the site was nothing but wooded flatlands and as late as the Civil War it was little more than an over-sized village of crude buildings.

Today the nation's capital has become one of the country's great cities and the center of the world's attention.

Its impressive, monumental government buildings; the more than 750 parks; wide streets and striking memorials and statues make Washington a year-round attraction.

More than 4,000,000 persons come to the city each year to visit the historic sites in and around the District of Columbia and to see their government in action.

Here are some places of special interest to veterans you won't want to miss when you attend the 1954 National Convention in Washington beginning August 30.



The Washington Monument, rising 555 feet above the Mall, has been the greatest single attraction for visitors to the nation's capital since it was opened to the public in 1885.



This is the central office of the Veterans Administration which administers the many services and laws dealing with veterans.



The Unknown Soldier and thousands more of the nation's service dead are buried in Arlington National Cemetery on the slopes of the hills across the Potomac from Washington on the site of R. E. Lee's home.

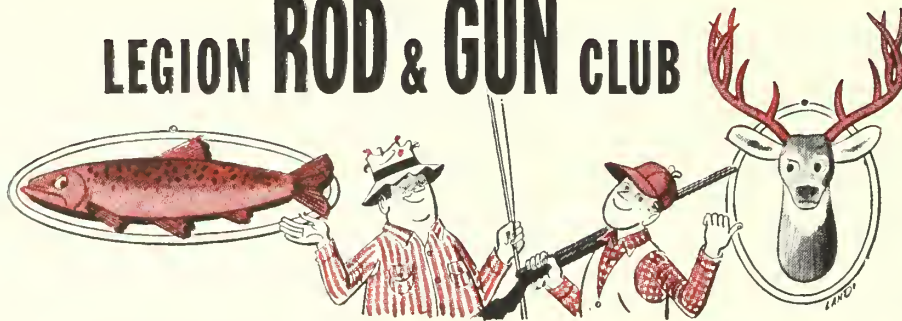


The first public building constructed in Washington. Officially called the Executive Mansion, the President's home has been known as the White House since it was painted white following the fire in 1814.



Semper Paratus — Always Ready. Headquarters of the Coast Guard which traces its history back to the beginning of the Republic.

LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

These days when you mention fishing, the word boat seems synonymous. It is said that about one family in twelve owns a boat or is about to own one.

Chetek Boats announces its full line for 1954. The seaworthy flared transom assures smooth, dry and fast rides, says Chetek. Fishermen or heads of families who like the water should look over this line of models equipped for outboard motors. Send your questions to Vern Larsen, President, Chetek, Wisconsin.

In his article "Boats For Everybody" in the January 1954 issue, Bob Scharff listed Penn Yan Boats, Inc., as manufacturers of boat kits. This was an error. Penn Yan manufacture very fine high-grade small boats but do not make kits.

Seems as if we pulled a boner in a recent issue by omitting the goshawk or goose-hawk when we listed harmful members of the bird family. Readers G. B. Thistlethwaite and John L. Mitchell, Jr.,



called this to our attention. This species of hawk differs from the Cooper, having an almost white breast, whereas the Cooper is reddish. It's easily recognized by its giant size, short wings and long tail. It is sometimes used in falconry and feeds on small mammals, birds of all kinds, including song birds, domestic pigeons, poultry and game-birds.

Florida fishing, both salt water and fresh water, is better in summer than in winter. Cliff Ables, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Sanford, Florida, in the lake and citrus country, will send you a free map of Seminole County showing where to fish, what you catch, cost of licenses and prizes available. Drop a card to Cliff Ables, P. O. Box 339, Sanford, Florida.

Jensen Beach Chamber of Commerce at Jensen Beach, Florida, on the Indian River, will also send you a well-illustrated free booklet on fresh and salt water fishing there. Plenty of motels at attractive summer rates.

Let's call this "the discourse of the carp." We've been asked many times about this

fish, a foreigner to our waters who has done so well that many fishermen now consider angling for him a treat. The carp originated in India and was introduced to western Europe in the thirteenth century.



In 1877, 345 carp were brought to the United States and placed in ponds near Washington, D. C. Two years later the resultant 12,000 offspring were distributed throughout 25 States. First introduced as a farm or food fish, brought over here to add to the protein diet of our people, our bounding prosperity made this added food unnecessary. So the carp went wild, now lives in ponds, lakes and streams all over the country. In many States he is considered a real battler on the other end of a light rod. Best bait is dough balls. He has no teeth in his mouth and takes off with the bait slowly. Weighs up to 25 pounds.

The Associated Sportsmen's Council on Firearms, 162 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, is organized to keep law-abiding individuals and recreational shooting clubs advised of proposed legislation which might further restrict the use of firearms. Misinformed individuals introduce bills in legislative halls which would unreasonably restrict the use of rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The Council agrees with and co-operates in the passing of legislation which affects the criminal-minded but it opposes depriving the law-abiding citizen of "the right to keep and bear arms" as guaranteed in the Constitution.

For further information on the Associated Sportsmen's Council on Firearms, write them at the above address.

These three free booklets from Shakespeare Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan, are yours for the asking at your favorite tackle dealers: "How to Outfish That Good Old Cane Pole" (On Spinning); "No Limit On Fun" (Fly Fishing); "How to Hook, Hold and Handle the Big Ones" (Bait Casting). Or write the company direct.

Flounder fishermen, be of good cheer. William A. Harris of Reading, Pennsyl-

vania, has words for you: "A lot of anglers fish our bays and inlets of New Jersey and other points for summer flounder or fluke without much success. Their method, drifting for flounder, dragging a 4-ounce sinker over the bottom and catching nothing but kelp, sea robins and crabs, is discouraging.

"I fish the edges of the channel back to even three feet of water and use a 4-foot, 1-pound leader and two hooks baited with minnows. A 1/4-ounce clinch sinker fastened on the leader between the hooks holds the minnows down. I also use a small, adjustable, plastic bobber or cork. If the edge of the channel water is eight feet deep, I adjust the leader accordingly and wind-drift over the flats. Many, many times I've taken up to 100 flatties in a few hours. No weeds, or trash fish either."

Fish Recipe:

A. J. Fandel, an optometrist from Saint Paul, Minnesota, has a way of cooking freshly caught fish that appeals to lazy type fishermen like myself.



"Have the fish thoroughly cleaned," Mr. Fandel suggests, "fins removed, but the head and tail may be left. And *do not* remove the scales. Salt the inside of fish and pat lightly with flour on the outside. Then place 1/8 inch of vegetable oil in baking pan and heat. Place fish in pan and bake in a 375-degree oven for 30 to 35 minutes depending upon the size of the fish. Bake one side of the fish ten to twelve minutes, turn over and complete the baking.

"This method keeps all the juices inside, the fish does not dry out as in frying and the flesh is more flaky. When you remove the fish from the oven take a sharp knife and slide it under the skin and scales. The skin with the scales comes off like parchment paper, and you've saved yourself the messy task of scaling the fish."

If you have an unusual idea that pertains to hunting or fishing; one that is helpful to fellow readers of this column, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: OUTDOOR EDITOR, Rod and Gun Club, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.

NEWS *of the* LEGION

and Veterans' Affairs

MAY 1954

National Commander Asks Legion For Record Membership in '54

By **ARTHUR J. CONNELL**
*National Commander,
The American Legion*

Your American Legion is in a fight. It's a real battle with several objectives.

First, the AMA has challenged your American Legion on its stand in behalf of disabled veterans and their dependents. A record membership is necessary to meet this challenge.

Second, if we are going to intensify our positive efforts for a better America and if we are going to effectively battle the inroads of Communism, we must attract thousands of additional veterans to our organization.

A look at the table in the adjoining column will indicate the potential in your state. We thought these figures would rightfully shock you and that you would constitute yourself a one-man crusade to invite your friends who are veterans to join our ranks for further service to God and Country.

Here's What You Can Do:

1. If you haven't yet paid your 1954 dues, do it without delay.

2. Invite your neighbor—the man next door and those in your block if they are veterans—to sign up in your Post.

3. Urge the people in your plant or office or store, wherever you work, if they are veterans, to join The American Legion.

4. Attend your Post meetings and acquaint yourself with the programs of The American Legion so that you will be better equipped to inform prospective members of the organization's work.

Voices out of the past from Chateau Thierry, Iwo Jima, The Bulge and Heartbreak Ridge echoing through three wars, cry out for our continued vigilance for all veterans, their widows and their orphans. "To you we throw the torch," they say. "Be yours to hold it high."

Whether you are an active Legionnaire or a card-carrying member, you can help pay your own individual debt to the dependents of those who gave their all and to those who still suffer the wounds of battle by crusading for a stronger American Legion.

Do these things now; and you will have the everlasting thanks of your National Commander. Your Post and Department Commander will salute you.

These Figures Tell the Membership Story in Your State

	1951 MEMBERSHIP AT NAT'L HQ, 3-25-51	NO. OF VETERANS			
Alabama	32,261	338,000	Mississippi	22,387	219,000
Arizona	13,699	100,000	Missouri	61,643	530,000
Arkansas	27,202	213,000	Montana	13,547	78,000
California	122,776	1,630,000	Nebraska	41,511	163,000
Colorado	24,867	192,000	Nevada	2,680	23,000
Connecticut	28,477	299,000	New Hampshire	13,822	77,000
Delaware	3,846	43,000	New Jersey	61,387	731,000
D. of C.	13,605	138,000	New Mexico	9,182	90,000
Florida	33,883	394,000	New York	136,829	2,055,000
Georgia	48,120	376,000	N. Carolina	41,786	448,000
Idaho	7,899	77,000	N. Dakota	24,785	63,000
Illinois	187,192	1,243,000	Ohio	116,285	1,105,000
Indiana	98,427	528,000	Oklahoma	41,525	304,000
Iowa	92,455	312,000	Oregon	24,901	231,000
Kansas	53,309	253,000	Pennsylvania	226,192	1,502,000
Kentucky	29,280	330,000	Rhode Island	8,927	126,000
Louisiana	45,875	312,000	S. Carolina	20,905	216,000
Maine	17,310	114,000	S. Dakota	21,428	82,000
Maryland	27,509	313,000	Tennessee	53,549	392,000
Massachusetts	65,893	692,000	Texas	69,377	1,044,000
Michigan	63,013	901,000	Utah	5,619	96,000
Minnesota	77,783	406,000	Vermont	10,617	45,000
			Virginia	28,292	398,000
			Washington	37,217	331,000
			W. Virginia	26,302	225,000
			Wisconsin	74,817	429,000
			Wyoming	8,323	41,000
			Territories & Possessions	12,892	136,000
			Foreign	6,484	44,000
			TOTAL	2,337,892	20,458,000

LED DOUBLE LIFE



Berry Cody, right, Michigan Legionnaire, lived double life for 9 years as FBI informant in the Communist Party. During years that he rose to leadership of a party section, one of his biggest worries was that fellow Legionnaires of Charles A. Young Post, Detroit, would spot him working at a commie rally. Dual role ended when he recently appeared as surprise witness for gov't in trial that convicted Michigan communist leaders under the Smith Act. Cody, 56-year-old WWI vet, is shown with Michigan Legion Cmdr Billy Wickens and Ass't District Att'y William O'Donnell.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:

Dixie Offices Out

On March 10, the VA announced the elimination of its District Offices in Dallas and Atlanta.

The activities of the Dallas Office were transferred to Denver; those of the Atlanta Office were merged with Philadelphia.

The move brought the number of District Offices down from a high of 13 to 3. It left the South without any VA office below the Mason-Dixon line to handle insurance matters and death claims.

Legion officials and Congressmen were quick to protest, and the Mississippi Legislature memorialized Congress to maintain the Atlanta District Office.

By March 23, when the House Veterans Affairs Committee called hearings on a bill to keep the Atlanta District Office open, a formidable array of witnesses was present.

Rep. J. Frank Wilson (Dem. Tex.), speaking in support of the measure, asked that it be amended to include the Dallas Office as well.

T. O. Kraabel, Legion Rehab Director testifying against the consolidation, also renewed the Legion's 30-year plea for decentralization of death claims from the District Offices to the more numerous VA Regional Offices. Among the witnesses speaking against the consolidation were:

Rep. James C. Davis (Dem. Ga.), a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee; Clarence C. Horton, Montgomery, Ala., vice-chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission; James L. Crider, Director of the State Dept of Veterans Affairs of Tennessee; Rep. Lee Forrester (Dem. Ga.); Rep. Henderson Lanham (Dem. Ga.); R. S. Sloan, South Carolina State Veterans Service Officer; Raymond S. Pollard, Asst State Veterans Service Officer of Florida; Rep. Charles Bennett (Dem. Fla.) and James E. Powers, Legion Dept of Ga., Service Officer.

Despite the protests, there was little hope that Congress would interfere. The consolidation, as an administrative matter, was within the prerogatives of the VA.

By March 19 correspondence with the Atlanta and Dallas Offices had been cut off and was being rerouted to Denver and Philadelphia.

Service officers did not necessarily dispute the VA contention that insurance matters — largest part of District Office operations — could be handled as efficiently as before.

They were chiefly concerned with other matters relating to death claims. The complexities of establishing eligibility for pensions and compensation had

proven difficult for dependent widows to accomplish by mail.

Since these non-insurance matters are also in the province of District Offices, merging of the offices now meant either long-range correspondence or trips of 1500 miles or more for some claimants to settle their problems in person.

Failing to get satisfaction by mail or unable to make a long trip, the widow might finally turn the matter over to a service officer or other non-VA expert or even to her Congressman. For many widows, particularly in smaller communities, the personal aspects of her case make for a possibly embarrassing situation.

At best the remote control operation is a complicated and time-consuming process.

The Legion's position that all matters pertaining to claims rising out of the death of a veteran be given over to the more numerous Regional Offices, was given in a letter to VA Administrator Harvey V. Higley. Writing on the day following the announcement of the consolidation, Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell stated the Legion's case.

"I know you realize how intent The American Legion is upon the proposal for decentralization . . . the conviction lies deep among American Legion Department Service Officers, who have had years of experience, that handling of death claims in regional offices was carried out successfully and economically before (1938-46) and that it can be again."

At the House Veterans Affairs Committee T. O. Kraabel pointed out that the VA Central Office, largest one handling such claims, was 3.3 months behind in adjudication of death claims, while District Offices in contrast reported a backlog of between 1.15 and 1.58 months.

The demand for decentralization of death claims got some VA acknowledgment.

The VA said it would begin a 120-day pilot study of the merits of decentralization of death claims on April 19.

In a test, the Regional Office at St. Paul, Minn., will handle claims for servicemen's indemnity, for dependency (death compensation and pension) and burial allowances.

LEADERSHIP:

Correspondence Course

Legion Hq at Indianapolis announced on March 18 that Herbert F. Pickell of Jeffersonville, Pa., was the first student to enroll for the ninth term of the Legion's Extension Institute.

Early next year Pickell will join the more than 30,000 Legionnaires who have

been graduated from the previous eight terms and now hold positions on Post, County, District, Department and National levels.

The six-month course which Pickell will get provides a comprehensive background in Legion activities. Two units of the course deal with internal organization and four with the programs and objectives of the Legion.

Enrollments for the new term will be accepted until June 15. The first lesson is scheduled to be in the mails in July.

Enrollment fees for the course are:
1 to 4 enrollments from Post, County, or District \$6.00 each
5 to 9 enrollments \$3.00 each
10 or more enrollments . . \$2.00 each

Pamphlets and application blanks for the new course have been made available to Department Headquarters. Remittances made payable to the "National Treasurer of The American Legion" should be mailed with the application to:

C. M. Wilson, Director
Membership and Post Activities
The American Legion
700 N. Pennsylvania, P.O. Box 1055
Indianapolis 6, Ind.

NATIONAL SECURITY:

"AA Volunteer Firemen"

The National Guard is organizing 112 anti-aircraft battalions in 26 states to supplement the Army's air defense units.

The Guard is recruiting volunteers for service with the units. Age limit for veterans is 55; for non-vets from 17 through 44. The Guard seeks men with experience in radar, electronics and fire control. For those without prior military service a training program is given.

Enlistments in the home town unit, or unit of choice, if there is more than one available in the area, are being offered.

The AA batteries will be on permanent sites. About 20% of the men in each unit will be paid full-time employees.

In the event of an air raid alarm or emergency, the other 80% would report directly to the gun sites in a manner similar to the way in which volunteer firemen respond to fire calls.

In addition to the District of Columbia, where two battalions are already testing the idea, the following states are recruiting for the battalions:

Connecticut, Maine, New York, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Florida, Minnesota, North Carolina, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Virginia, Washington, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee.

MORE VETERANS WHOSE REMOVAL FROM VA HOSPITALS IS SOUGHT

Reader's Digest (March) reported a Gallup Poll finding that 52% of veterans are firmly opposed to free care of veterans for civilian illnesses. On Feb. 24, the Des Moines *Register* reported a poll of its own not just among veterans, but among the general public.

Said the *Register*: "... Our Iowa poll on veterans medical care shows an overwhelming majority of the public—88 per cent—in favor of free government care for civilian illnesses, provided the veteran can't afford to pay for treatment privately. If veterans can afford to pay on their own, the percentage in favor drops sharply. Only 43 per cent say the government should provide care in such cases, while 49 per cent

are opposed. Eight per cent either have some other opinion or no opinion."

The *Register* went on to point out that the poll confirmed a similar study made in Minnesota and released last August.

On this page, The American Legion continues to cite case histories of VA patients who would be denied care if the non-service privilege for broke veterans were ended as demanded by The American Medical Association. The Legion has reviewed 5,000 cases (none mental or TB) and found that they spent \$2,672,907.90 for care before going to the VA or being sent by their own doctors. 75 cases have already appeared on these pages. More will be listed in future issues.

CASE NO. 76

AGE: 40

DISABILITY: Spastic Colitis

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$1,000

REMARKS: Veteran has wife and 3 small children. Used up insurance in private hospital. Has filed claim for both Part I and Part III Benefits.

CASE NO. 77

AGE: 65

DISABILITY: Cardiac

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$400

REMARKS: Veteran sought admission to private hospital; was sent to VA. Veteran sold furniture to pay doctor bills. Has been in private hospital several times. Claims for both Part I and Part III denied in 1946.

CASE NO. 78

AGE: 63

DISABILITY: Cancer of pancreas, jaundice

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$50

REMARKS: Veteran sent here twice by private doctor. Has no funds except Part III pension.

CASE NO. 79

AGE: 66

DISABILITY: Tumor of groin

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$5,000

REMARKS: Veteran has been in private hospital several times. Spent all savings for medical bills for self and wife who suffered fractured hip. Veteran has no more money. Has service-connected statutory award.

CASE NO. 80

AGE: 62

DISABILITY: Cardio-vascular disease

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$500

REMARKS: Veteran unable to work since 1948. Wife recently died. Private doctor told veteran he should go to VA. No income except Part III pension.

CASE NO. 81

AGE: 62

DISABILITY: Fractured spine

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$1,900

REMARKS: Veteran was injured in 1930 and spent long time in private hospital until all funds were exhausted. In domiciliary home for many years. Wife has

also been ill much of the time. Only income is Part III pension.

CASE NO. 82

AGE: 60

DISABILITY: Angina pectoris, asthma

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$800

REMARKS: Veteran spent all of own funds for doctor and hospital and still owes bill to private hospital. No income except Part III pension.

CASE NO. 83

AGE: 77

DISABILITY: Diabetes, both legs amputated

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: See remarks

REMARKS: Veteran spent all his funds for private doctor before admission. Has been in domiciliary home and hospital since 1931.

CASE NO. 84

AGE: 38

DISABILITY: Kidney stones, diabetes

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$400

REMARKS: Veteran has wife and 2 children. Was in VA hospital 4 times during 1952-53. Heavily in debt for family doctor bills. No income except Part III pension.

CASE NO. 85

AGE: 65

DISABILITY: Cancer of rectum

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: None

REMARKS: Veteran has been physically incapacitated for 15 years. In domiciliary home since 1938. Has no close relatives.

CASE NO. 86

AGE: 81

DISABILITY: Phlebitis, right leg ulcerated

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: None

REMARKS: Veteran has been in domiciliary home since 1944. Unable to leave bed.

CASE NO. 87

AGE: 60

DISABILITY: Diabetes

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$250

REMARKS: Veteran has been in private hospital 8 times since 1947. Used up savings and only income for veteran and wife is Part III pension.

CASE NO. 88

AGE: 58

DISABILITY: Cardio-vascular disease, diabetes

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$10,000

REMARKS: Has been in private hospital several times spending all funds before going to VA. Spent over \$500 for medicine alone in 1953.

CASE NO. 89

AGE: 30

DISABILITY: Fractured right fibula

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: Unknown

REMARKS: Veteran was in private hospital for a long time after injury. Owes over \$4,000 besides exhausting hospital insurance. Transferred to VA because of lack of funds. Service connection for other disability pending.

CASE NO. 90

AGE: 40

DISABILITY: Duodenal ulcer

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: None

REMARKS: Veteran is unable to work due to 100% disability for tuberculosis.

CASE NO. 91

AGE: 28

DISABILITY: Kidney infection

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$20

REMARKS: Veteran went to private hospital but was sent home. Went to VA. One kidney removed. He is a laborer and has wife and 2 children.

CASE NO. 92

AGE: 63

DISABILITY: Cancer of bladder

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$300

REMARKS: Veteran has been unable to work farm of 10 acres for past 2 years. Meager income from acreage. No funds for private medical or hospital care. Has wife to support.

CASE NO. 93

AGE: 73

DISABILITY: Intestinal disorder

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIVATE CARE: \$15,000

REMARKS: Female veteran. Spent all her savings for private treatment. In private hospital 4 times for extended periods. Husband also disabled. No funds now except for Part III pension.

LEGION:

35 Years Old

March 15 was the Legion's 35th birthday. Posts all over the country held birthday parties. In France, Louis Vaudable, proprietor of Maxims — where Legion founders retired to eat and plan during the Paris Caucus of March 15, 1919 — baked a cake. The huge Legion



From France . . . a Cake

birthday cake, a replica of the Arc de Triomphe, was entrusted to Lloyd Cornwall, Legion Cmdr of the Dept. of France. Cornwall flew it to New York where it was cut at an official international Legion birthday party sponsored by Gen. Frank Schwengel, a Legion founder.

National radio and TV network programs that saluted the birthday included Lowell Thomas, Drew Pearson, Paul Harvey, John Daly, John Cameron Swayze, "Meet The Press," "American Forum of the Air" and "Youth Wants to Know."

Birthday greetings in editorials and cooperative ads appeared in more than 2,000 newspapers.

Many Posts celebrated 3½ decades of the Legion. In Buffalo, N. Y., Post 799 initiated 300 new members at the Post's birthday party as a present to itself and the Legion.

For other Posts, the 35th Birthday was the time to look at achievements. In Lewisville, Minn., Post 561 looked at its record.

In a village with a population of 362, Post 561 by mid-March had 184 members, 65 over its quota. Organized in 1946, the Post is made up mostly of WW2 veterans.

Last fall, the Post gave \$416 to the Minnesota Child Welfare Committee, part of a total of \$1100 it has spent on Child Welfare projects. It donated 19 pints of blood for a Post member suffering from leukemia and secured hospitalization for 5 veterans.

The Post sponsored a boy for Boys

State, sponsors a Boy Scout troop, and opens the Post home to Boy Scout and Girl Scout meetings.

It has paid off the mortgage on a fine, air-conditioned Post home. Last Christmas it returned to donors, unused, private pledges which had been made toward the cost of the building.

During the year the Post sent the hometown paper and Christmas packages to 24 men in the Armed Forces.

It purchased ten copies of *The American Legion Reader* and placed one in each of the county and school libraries.

When a Post member was killed in a farm accident, the Post secured National Legion aid for the widow and children, paid family hospital bills from Post funds and gave further financial aid to the family. Legionnaires helped to finish seeding the widow's farm, did the cultivating, helped in harvesting and shelled corn for the widow.

The Post secured a government headstone for the veteran's grave, "erected same and conducted a military funeral ceremony, transferring the departed comrade to the Everlasting Post."

Under Post guidance the American flag is properly displayed in the community on all designated holidays.

The Post sent four members to Service Officers Schools in Minnesota, four delegates to the 1953 Minnesota Convention and two to the National Convention at St. Louis.

Future plans include purchase of an ambulance or other emergency vehicle for the Lewisville fire dept. and needed help to start a kindergarten class in the town school.

Such thumbnail sketches, repeated with variations tens of thousands of times, told why the Legion is still going strong after 35 years.

AMERICANISM:

On March 31, Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell designated May as "Americanism Month" and called on every Legion Post to hold an Americanism meeting during the month. The purpose: to discuss and explain the many phases of the Legion's Americanism program so that Post participation can be more effective.

The Commander ticked off some statistics and examples of the Legion's positive Americanism program:

250,000 volunteer workers in all phases of the Legion's Americanism activities.

Sponsorship of 4,000 Boy Scout Troops

325,000 high school students participating in the National Oratorical Contest

Upwards of 1,000,000 boys playing

in American Legion Junior Baseball A nationally supported spiritual program — "Back to God"

Encouragement of Flag Etiquette and proper observance of national holidays

The latest reports of Legion Americanism activity included:

• The first broadcast of "Inheritance," a new 13-week radio network program, on April 4 over the NBC network. A joint production of The American Legion and the National Broadcasting Company, the program is broadcast from 10 to 10:30 P.M. (EST) on Sundays.

Legionnaires were urged to work with NBC stations to assure local broadcast of the series.

• A new Director for the Legion Junior Baseball Program. Lou Brissie, former major-league pitcher, was named to the post. Brissie, a native of South Carolina, is a WW2 vet, twice wounded in the Italian campaign. He is a member of Post 100, Ware Shoals, S. C.

• A recap of Ford-sponsored Junior Baseball teams. Last year two dealer-sponsored teams made the Nat'l Finals; 54 were in State Finals—in all, 2,218 teams were assisted by Ford Dealers.

• Scheduling of Memorial Day Services at Arlington National Cemetery under Legion sponsorship.

• Award for second consecutive year of Paul V. McNutt Nat'l Rifle Match Trophy to Post 429, San Francisco, Cal.

• A novel program in Wisconsin—"May Day, U. S. Way." The Badger State Legion will make Burlington a model city for observance of May 1 by having proper flag displays on every home and store. Fifty-two other organizations will join in a celebration which will take the edge off commie use of May Day — an ancient spring folk festival — for propaganda purposes.

• Legion support of "Letters from America Week," May 17 to 23. The program encourages first- and second-generation Americans to write to friends and relatives abroad. In five years, 1½ billion letters have been written as part of the fight against communist tyranny.

EDUCATION:

Education in American ideals and in good citizenship received as much attention in recent months as it had in November, 1919 when the Legion wrote its first Americanism resolution and tied Americanism to education.

Two Legion Departments recently gave concrete examples of Legion efforts on behalf of citizenship training in the schools.

Wisconsin began a drive to put copies

(Continued on page 37)

★ for MEMORIAL DAY



POST CAPS • Style 2 Lettering

Post numerals on right-hand side and name of City in full with State name abbreviated on left beneath emblem.

L1275/D2...Deluxe quality.....\$4.45

L1275/S2...Standard quality.... 4.05

Additional lettering on right side of cap at 13c per letter. No C.O.D. cap shipments. Specify correct size.



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LN1676—Princess Pine Wreath, decorated with poppies, daisies, cornflowers and large red, white and blue ribbon bow.

16 inch.....\$1.90 20 inch.....\$3.15



L1677—Cycas Spray. Twenty inches over-all. Decorated with green painted Ruscus, red, white and blue Georgines. Minimum order 6 sprays. For 6.....\$6.80

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION SHIRT

L755 (white) and L756 (blue) Official American Legion Shirts. Well tailored, perfectly styled in solid white or Legion blue. Best quality, pre-shrunk broadcloth, guaranteed absolutely color-fast. Sizes 13½ to 18 and all standard sleeve lengths from 32 to 35. Specify correct size. Immediate delivery.

L755 White Shirt.....\$4.00

L756 Blue Shirt.....\$4.25

Legion Gold or Blue Tie, all wool, full length with 1¼" embroidered emblem sewed on tie as illustrated. Specify color.....\$1.00 each



LN1678—12 inch pine wreath, decorated with 2 poppies, 1 daisy and large red, white and blue ribbon bow.

Each.....\$1.50 Six wreaths...\$8.25



LN1675—Magnolia Wreath. Decorated with large clusters of poppies, daisies, cornflowers and large red, white and blue ribbon bow. Available in dark or silver color.

15 inch..\$2.55 17 inch..\$2.80 19 inch..\$3.75
Be sure to specify Dark or Silver color.



L1550—Legion Bronze Grave Marker. Thirty inch conventional rod. Flag holder on back of marker.....\$2.75

L1551—Same as L1550, but furnished with 12-inch jointed rod permitting marker to lie flush with the ground.....\$3.10

Remittance must accompany orders. Orders for 1 to 5 markers, add 50c per marker for shipping costs. Six or more markers, F.O.B., Nashua, New Hampshire.

Special Lettering—Name, date of birth and death can be placed on reverse side of marker in raised, polished letters at additional charge of \$1.85 per marker. Inscription must not exceed four lines, with maximum of 21 letters, including spaces, on each line.

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Remember your first fish?

Maybe it was caught on a bent pin and string . . . or a long bamboo pole that led to a cork bobber you watched anxiously for what seemed hours. Or perhaps it was the first time you were allowed on a "real" fishing trip with Dad and Grandpa . . . when you felt an insistent tugging on your line, waited breathlessly for just the right moment — then pulled in that flopping, glistening, round-eyed beauty that was all yours!

You'll surely remember those important steps you took — from bent pin to "store" hooks . . . from canepole to supple steel or hand-crafted bamboo. For every true sportsman, part of the fun is in constantly moving up to better and better equipment until you reach the top.

And in outboards, you reach the top the day you buy your first Mercury — the outboard that has earned the respect and admiration of sportsmen everywhere. Give yourself the pleasure of owning the best — and move *up* to a Mercury! See the 15th Anniversary line at your dealer's; he's listed in the yellow pages of your telephone book.



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with **PUSH-BUTTON CLUTCH**

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LIGHT — only 40 compact pounds!

FULL JEWELLED POWER — ball and roller bearings throughout

PUSH-BUTTON CLUTCH — touch the button, you're in neutral . . . touch the handle lever, and away you go!

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Want a reproduction of this Douglas Crockwell painting suitable for framing? Just send ten cents to Dept. L to cover mailing and handling costs.

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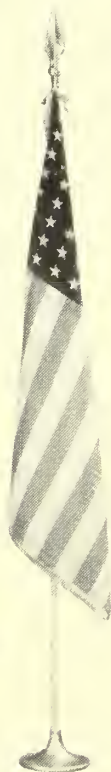
Legionnaires should lead in displaying the American Flag



L55D



L735



L575



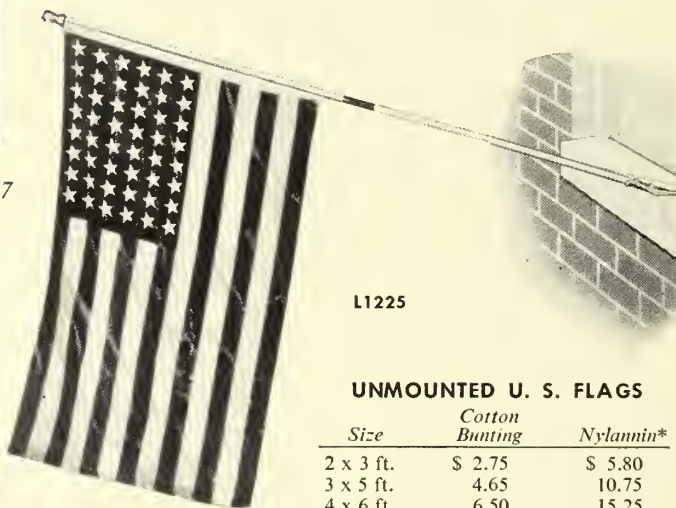
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11230

★ There is a need for patriotic expression of love for country. Patriotic citizens recognize the value of displaying the Flag of Their Country. Unfurled, the Flag stimulates thought of what it represents—Liberty—Freedom—and Progress.

Flags are available for use in your own home, office, lawn, windows, and street. Posts and Legionnaires should display the American Flag, and encourage friends and neighbors to display their Flag on patriotic holidays and every day.



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<i>Size</i>	<i>Cotton Bunting</i>	<i>Nylannin*</i>
2 x 3 ft.	\$ 2.75	\$ 5.80
3 x 5 ft.	4.65	10.75
4 x 6 ft.	6.50	15.25
5 x 8 ft.	9.35	20.60
6 x 10 ft.	12.50	34.10
8 x 12 ft.	18.60	54.60

*Nylannin quality guaranteed to wear longer.
75% nylon. 25% wool.

OLD GLORY SET consists of cotton bunting U. S. Flag with sewed stars and sewed stripes, screw jointed two-piece pole, gilt ball and socket. L1226—3 x 5 ft. flag, 6-ft. pole.....\$5.60

L1227—4 x 6 ft. flag, 8-ft. pole.....	7.75
---------------------------------------	------

L55D Deluxe Desk Set—8 x 12 inch printed rayon fringed U. S. Flag, lucite staff, gold finish metal base. Complete..... **\$4.50**

L55 Set—Same as L55D, except gilded staff and base. Complete \$2.40

L735 Desk Set—Printed rayon flags 8 x 12 inch. Fringed on three sides, ebonized staff, plastic base with polished emblem. . . . \$5.85

L57 Set—Same as L735, except without emblem. Complete.... \$2.40

L575 Office, Schoolroom or Home Flag Set—2 x 3 ft. rayon flag, printed field and stripes. Fringed on three sides. 5-ft. pole, brass spear and special floor stand. Complete. **\$7.50**

L576—Same as L575, except flag size 2½ x 4 ft. Printed field and sewed stripes. 6-ft. pole, floor stand. Complete **\$12.50**

L577—Same as L575, except 3 x 5 ft. flag with printed field and sewed stripes. 8-ft. pole, special floor stand. Complete.....**\$17.75**

L1235BB Street Flag Set—3 x 5 ft. fast color U. S. Flag with printed stars and sewed stripes. 12-ft., two-piece wooden pole and sidewalk holder. **\$7.50**

L1235MM—Same as L1235BB, two-piece polished steel pole. **\$7.90**

L1235B—3 x 5 ft. U. S. Government quality cotton flag. Two-piece 12-ft. wooden pole and holder. **\$10.00**

L1235M—Same as L1235B, two-piece polished steel pole. **\$10.40**

L1230-1 Lawn Flag Set—Rayon taffeta, 2½ x 4 ft. U. S. Flag. Two-piece 10-ft. white enameled pole, special lawn socket. . . **\$10.05**

L1230-2—Same as L1230-1, except wool bunting flag with sewed stars and stripes.....**\$11.75**

L1225 Window Flag Set—with 2½ x 4 ft. rayon taffeta flag, 6-ft. white enameled pole with holder for attaching to sill, porch railing.

L1225B—Same as L1225, wool bunting flag, sewed stars, stripes, \$9.00

ET225B—Same as ET225, wool bunting flag, sewed stars, stripes. \$9.00

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(Continued from page 32)

of "You and the Constitution of the United States" in the hands of every 7th and 8th grade student in the State.

Written by Paul Witty, Professor of Education at Northwestern University, and Julilly Kohler, and illustrated by Lois Fisher, the book has been commended by Michael S. Kies, superintendent of Milwaukee County Schools as "exceptionally well prepared."

In Nebraska, education for citizenship got Legion support on another level. The Department first financed Ralph E. Kellogg's research which resulted in a master's thesis entitled "Citizenship in Secondary Education; a Study of Recent Developments."

Department funds then were supplied to research, write and print a 92-page teachers' manual, incorporating the work of Kellogg and three other educators in the same field, under the direction of Prof. Royce H. Knapp.

The book—"Citizenship Education for Secondary Schools"—was produced under the Nebraska Citizenship Project, at Teachers College, University of Nebraska, and is being made available free to all Nebraska schools and Legion Posts.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

Post 574, Atlanta, Ga., which received its temporary charter in Oct., 1950, completed a 10-month-long project with the opening of the Dawson-Wynn Dental Clinic at the Yonge Street School. Post gave \$5500 to set up clinic for dental care of school pupils and children of the neighborhood.

Cook-Fuller Post, Oshkosh, Wis., contributed \$5,000 toward the cost of construction of community swimming pool. Post earned money by sponsoring the 1953 Dept Convention.

As part of the Back To God Program for the past three years, 50 members of Post 125, Lakeside, Va., have wheeled patients from McGuire VA Hospital the three-quarters of a mile to church on Sunday. Propulsion has been provided for as many as 37 vets on a single Sunday.

Post 155, Jamestown, Ohio, has distributed 3,000 cards listing telephone numbers of police and fire departments, ambulance service, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, schools, churches, public utilities, and wrecker services. Card also lists 16 "must" dates on which flag is to be displayed.

Post 1, Portland, Ore., presented more than 25,000 signed Safety Pledges to the *Oregon Journal* "Crusade For Safety". Many of the pledges were obtained at Post dances which required a signed Safety Pledge for admittance.

Post 1, Atlanta, Ga., which recently donated an iron lung to Grady Hospital, inaugurated a bicycle safety club when

it gave several hundred boys (1) a pamphlet containing the city laws governing operation of bicycles (2) reflector tape to be attached to rear mud guards (3) a safety sticker for their parents' cars.

Post 145, Highland Park, Ill., donates space in its Legion Memorial Building to house community's Servicemen's Center.

When the high school at St. Joseph, Ill., was extensively damaged by fire, Post 634 gave school board use of Post building as school house.

Post 96, Ringling, Okla., has obtained 3 wheel chairs to be loaned without charge to those in the community needing them.

Post 48, Garnett, Kan., will give a \$100 scholarship to one of the boys in this year's graduating class at Garnett High School.

Sixteen teams from eastern Kansas played in 7th annual Town Team Basketball Tournament sponsored by Post 322, Fairview, Kan.

Post 201, Louisville, Ky., donated \$5001.18 to Jefferson County Council for Retarded Children. Council helps secure proper schooling and other help for retarded children.

Post 807, Chicago, Ill., gave a 24-cup electric coffee maker and a 16-foot hall rug to the girls in Grant Cottage at the Illinois Soldiers' & Sailors' Orphans Home.

Post 8, New Rochelle, N. Y., is sponsoring a series of 15 lectures about communism. The lecturer is Prof. Louis Budenz, former communist and one-time editor of the communist *Daily Worker*.

Among Posts which have formed Civil Defense Rescue Teams are (1) Post 144, Pekin, Ill., which also devised the slogan "ALERT" (first letters of American Legion Emergency Rescue Teams) adopted by National Legion, (2) the Post at Monte Vista, Colo., which has set up 3 such teams.

Post at Dows, in the 3rd District of Iowa, became first Post in Legion to go over their membership quota for 1955. They did it by turning in dues for 118 paid up members on Feb. 17, 1954.

Post 32, Springfield, Ill., reported that the Petrilli family—9 members with service in 3 wars—were again paid-up members.

Post 1, Omaha, Neb., gained 100 members and 250 promises to join as a result of telephone drive. Ten post members made 40 membership phone calls in a 6-hour period.

Post 139, Bay St. Louis, Miss., built a quarter-mile-long lighted pier and dedicated it to public uses. A fishing contest in which 100 youngsters competed was a feature of the dedication.

When Post 674, Windham, Ohio, discovered a lack of amusement facilities for children of the community, it bought a motion picture theater which it will

use for special shows for the youngsters. Sixty-four coons were devoured at the 30th annual Coon Feed of the Crete (Neb.) Post.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

More details of 1954 Washington Nat'l Convention on Aug 30-Sept 2, came from new Convention Headquarters at 1420 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington N.W. 4, D. C.

(1) Registration tickets are now being distributed and details can be had from the Dept Adjutants or Nat'l Convention Headquarters, (2) During the convention the Statler Hotel will be Headquarters for the Legion; the Auxiliary will be at the Mayflower Hotel; 40&8 at the Washington Hotel.

Veterans in state institutions can now get tax-free cigarettes given to them by veterans' organizations. Tax was eliminated when the Internal Revenue Bureau amended its regulations.

Legionnaire Congressman Frank J. Becker had long urged VA and Internal Revenue Bureau to make tax-free cigarettes available as gifts to veterans under State care as they are to patients in VA hospitals.

Legion commendation and support went to 60 Senators who voted for George substitute to Bricker Amendment, in a letter from Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell. In another letter directed to all Legionnaires Connell urged them "to contact their Senators and request them to support the George Amendment."

Dept of Puerto Rico in a telegram to Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell expressed Department's shock at "the insane action of Nationalist Party fanatics" who shot five congressmen in House of Representatives.

Posts in Minnesota are testing a new fund-raising gimmick sponsored by General Mills. Legionnaires can earn 5¢ for the Legion on each box of Betty Crocker cake mix they sell. The mix is sold at special grocery store display counters that are manned by Legion volunteers. Posts in 60 towns hope to raise \$20,000 for the Dept of Minnesota's summer training camp for school safety patrols.

Edward Linsky, retired Dept Adj of Pa., had testimonial dinner tendered by Philadelphia County Council on March 27. Linsky, who has given the Legion continuous service since 1919, was given diamond-studded Gold Medal by Dept of Pennsylvania.

Passaic County, N.J., Legion has presented a citation to Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, for his conduct in the Rosenberg atom spy case.

When Queen Elizabeth unveiled a monument in Sydney, Aust., recently in appreciation of American aid to victory in Pacific, Cmdr Marcel E. Doyan of

Post 1, Sydney represented The American Legion.

► Fourth District, Dept of Minn., played host to more than 25,000 youngsters and 1500 parents at its Winter Carnival Junior Ice Fishing Derby at Lake Phalen, St. Paul.

► The Tenth Armored Div. history was published on March 30th. The history was written by Lester M. Nichols and called "Impact." The publisher is Bradbury, Sayles, O'Neill Co., Inc., 219 E. 44th St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

► Out in Colorado, Cmdr Jack Roeser of District 7 blew the whistle on this magazine. Referring to the story (Feb. issue page 35) which told of Post 13, Colorado City topping their membership quota, Roeser asked that the magazine move the Post back where it belongs—Canon City. Latest report gives Post 13, Canon City, 269 members—135% over its quota and a new all-time Post high.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

Jobs, Honors, Activities:

Albert Beliveau, Past Dept Cmdr of Maine (1924-25), appointed a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, the highest tribunal in Maine.

Died

FEBRUARY

Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, Past Dept Cmdr of Connecticut (1926-27), of a heart attack, near Heidelberg, Germany.

Ben W. Barnett, Past Dept Adj. of Montana (1919-21).

MARCH

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Past Dept Cmdr of Italy (1926-27), while on a visit in Rome.

APRIL

T. E. Riddle, 107 years of age, one of the five surviving veterans of the Civil War, at Texas Confederate Home for Men, Austin, Tex.

COMING EVENTS:

Boys' Nation at University of Maryland, College Park, Md., July 23-30

National Executive Committee Meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., May 2-4

Armed Forces Day, May 15

National Maritime Day, May 22

Flag Day, June 14

Dept Conventions—July

Arkansas at Little Rock, July 23-25

California at San Francisco, July 25-28

Connecticut at Bridgeport, July 15-17

Delaware at New Castle, July 16-17

Georgia at Augusta, July 16-18

Hawaii at Hilo, July 22-24

Indiana at Indianapolis, July 10-12

Kentucky at Middlesboro, July 26-28

Louisiana at Baton Rouge, July 23-25

Maryland at Baltimore, July 7-10

Michigan at Grand Rapids, July 22-25

Minnesota at St. Cloud, July 11-14

Mississippi at Jackson, July 5-7

Missouri at Kansas City, July 23-25

New York at New York City, July 29-31

Ohio at Cincinnati, July 30-Aug 1

Oregon at Coos Bay, July 21-24

Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, July 21-24

Tennessee at Knoxville, July 18-20

Texas at Fort Worth, July 30-Aug 1

Virginia at Richmond, July 30-Aug 1

West Virginia at Huntington, July 23-25

Wisconsin at Madison, July 16-18

Wyoming at Rock Springs, July 8-10

Boys' State Sites and Dates

Alabama at U. of Alabama, University, Ala., May 29-June 5

Arizona at Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz., May 29-June 4

Arkansas at Camp Robinson, May 29-June 5 (Mail to 202 Glover Bldg., Little Rock)

Mississippi at Jackson, Miss., Box 688, May 29-June 5

South Dakota Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen, S. Dak., May 30-June 5

Wyoming at University of Wyoming Campus, Centennial, Wyo., May 30-June 6

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Army

Berlin, Germany, 6th Inf. Regt., Co. L (McNair Brks.)—Need to contact SFC William Smith (Bill Smitty) who was a platoon sergeant in Co. L, 6th Inf. Regt. about July 1950. Anyone who knows his whereabouts or home address please write Alexander P. Supik, 120 Blue-ridge Ave., Natrona, Pa.

Fort Sill, Okla., FARTC, 6th Regt., Battery D—Anyone, especially Sgt. Assington from Texas, who remembers my hospitalization in the summer of 1945 for severe headaches and loss of hearing, please write Clovis Colburn, Gallien, Mich. Need help to establish claim.

48th Inf., Co. K—Need to hear from someone, especially any member of the 3rd Bn. of this regiment, who was at Camp Jackson, S. C. April-June 1919 when I was a PFC. Need help to establish claim, and need to hear from men who remember the 3rd battalion's long guard duty and drill assignments. Write Hamilton Jones, Killarney, Fla.

44th Cav. Rcn. Squadron (Mech), Troop C—On the Rhine, in 1945, probably in March, I was buried in a foxhole by a mortar explosion; deafness of the right ear resulted. I need to hear from anyone who remembers the incident, particularly from a Texan who served with me and whose name, as I recall it, was C. K. Mahon. Need help to establish claim. Write Jack Earl Miller, P.O. Box 7934, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Camp Pickett, Va., 3rd Inf. Div., 3rd Signal Co.—While making a fast march of about 4 miles from the barracks to the railroad I suffered a back injury when my pack pressed against an old spinal injury. This caused my collapse and paralysis of my arms. I was taken back to the barracks in the Chaplain's vehicle. When I was discharged I was said to have "scoliosis" which was described as a crook in the spinal column. Claim pending. Write Edward N. Johnston, Box 272, St. Cloud, Fla. 147th Engineer C EN, Hq. Co.—PFC Raymond

Hilsope, a cook, suffered a shoulder injury while in the European theater. Anyone who remembers this injury please write Wayne E. Dimmick, Service Officer, Post 476, The American Legion, R.R. 2, Boswell, Ind. Widow needs help to establish claim.

89th Div., 340th Field Artillery, 1st Battery (WW1)—Will Thomas Horms, or man of similar name in this battery, stationed at Eiffel (Birsborn) in Germany in 1919, and believed to be from Arizona, write Comrades in Distress Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

339th Inf., Co. M, Camp Custer, Mich., or Machine Gun Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga. (WW1)—Need to contact those who knew Orville H. Thrasher, believed to have been a cook. Claim pending. Contact Chas. W. Lindell, 9225 Cypress St., Fontana, Cal.

28th Inf. Div., 112th Inf. Regt., Co. F, Weapons Platoon—Need to contact anyone who remembers my pulling a ligament in the thigh during P.T. and my being carried to the infirmary and barracks. This occurred in 1944 near Carmarthen, Wales. Especially need to hear from Sgt. Hassa, Joe Spinks, Sgt. Arn, and Robert Brannon, or from anyone who can furnish the address of any of these men. Write Andrew I. Lippens, RFD 1, Orfordville, Wis.

Camp Phillips, Kan., Station Hospital (WW2)—Need to locate Pvt. Fred L. Farley, Pvt. Frank Czarnaki, or a Capt. Taft to establish claim. Last known address of Pvt. Fred Farley was: U.S.T.U. 4759, Co. B, Bldg. #5, St. Louis Univ., St. Louis 3, Mo. Write Charles B. Simpers, 122 Bay Blvd., Havre de Grace, Md.

Hospital 802, Redgreave, Salisbury, England—I would like to hear from the doctor of Isolation Ward of this hospital in 1945, or persons connected with the ward. Please write Michael F. La Mantla, 1551 Methyl St., Pittsburgh 16, Pa. I was treated for sores all over my body. Claim pending.

536th QMC Salv. Reg. Co. (WW2)—I would like to get in touch with Jewels Banks of Denver, Colo., or Adolph Roberts of Phoenix, Ariz., or any member of the 1st platoon. Need help to establish claim. Contact Collin T. Davis, McCrory, Ark.

37th AAA Gun Bn., Battery B, or 97th AAA Gun Bn., Battery B—Wish to contact anyone who served with Joseph Donald Dupuy in Japan in 1951. Need help to establish claim. Write E. J. Dronet, Veterans Service Officer, La. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, P.O. Box 559, Cameron, La.

IRTC Motor Pool, Camp Fannin, Texas—Would like to contact T/4 Robert E. Dempsey of Illinois, and 2nd Lt. Joseph Pezdritz for information about a back injury received by Forrest W. Stevens in a tank accident. Write K. Klemmetson, State Service Officer, The American Legion, 620 University St., Seattle 1, Wash.

Camp Wheeler, Ga., 10th Tng. Bn., Co. B, 3rd Platoon—In order to establish claim need to contact someone who served with me during basic training in 1942 when I received injury to right shoulder. I was not hospitalized, but I took daily heat treatments at the base hospital near Atlanta, Ga., for about two weeks. Write Harold M. Logston, Hundred, W. Va.

220th Armored Engr. Bn., Co. B—Wish to contact anyone who served with me at Fort Knox, Ky., 1942-43. Need help to establish claim. Contact Fred H. Cost, P.O. Box 131, Calera, Ala.

8024th Army Unit, Camp Hakata, Japan, 1950-51—Statements needed to establish claim. Would like to hear from Maj. James N. O'Brien, Jr., Sgt. William A. Mann, Cpl. Dempsey H. Thurston, Cpl. William Carpenter, Cpl. E. A. Johnson (personnel clerk). Write David R. Forney, P.O. Box 406, Igloo, S. D.

Base Hospital, Boule, France, Jan. 1919—Need to contact Nurse Dorothy Louise Ducourt, the doctor in charge of Ward 2, sergeant in charge of convalescent barracks, in order to establish claim. To prove that I applied for disability compensation, also need to hear from members of 1234 Co., Casual Detachment, attached to 91st Div. to return to U. S. Discharged at Camp Pike, Ark., May 9, 1919. Write Eddie Sheldon, 100 W. Keiser Ave., Osceola, Ark.

Navy
San Diego, Recruit Training Battalion, Platoon No. 83—Anyone who served with this outfit between Aug. 1948 and Aug. 1949 and who remembers PFC Larry Ames Worthen, please write Mrs. Fred Piny, 134 N. Richmond, Tulsa, Okla. Claim pending.

Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Station, Carrier Aircraft Service Unit 22, 1945 in order to establish a claim, I need to hear from: A. Lopez, AMM 3/c of New Jersey; Steve Izwski, AMM 1/c of Indiana; John Martin, CPO of Pennsylvania; Kondaretz, AMM 3/c of New Jersey. Write George W. Blerbower, Box 575, Veterans Village, Stillwater, Okla.

USS James Oglethorpe—Any of the six men rescued from this torpedoed ship during March,

1944, please write **Alfred Davis**, 123 State St., Christopher, Ill.

Camp Seattle, University of Washington, June 1918-Sept. 1921—Need affidavit regarding chest condition while in service. Wish to contact Carl H. Olson, S 2/c of Columbus or Columbia, Wis. Please write **Roy D. Light**, 737 N. 8th, Walla Walla, Wash.

USS Cushing—This vessel destroyed in Battle of Savo Island, Nov. 13, 1942. SM 2/c **Wayne Egbert Shannon** lost at sea. All records of his Government Life Insurance lost or destroyed. Shipmates knowing Shannon or his commanding officer write to widowed mother, Mrs. Amelia Shannon, Allendale, Mo. Claim pending.

USS Pecos (Oct. 1942-Jan. 1943)—**Bill Doran**, Storekeeper 1/c, suffered hip injury while handling ship's stores. Anyone who remembers anything about the accident which resulted in my transfer to the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Va., please write me, **Bill Doran**, 1132 N. Ardmore Ave., Los Angeles 29, Cal.

USS Keith, July 1945—Need to contact the Captain, Lt. Comdr. W. W. Patrick, and Executive Officer, Lt. F. P. Zoch, Jr., or anyone who knows their addresses, in order to establish claim. Write **Robert W. Staples**, Rt. 1, Box 316, Two Harbors, Minn.

USS ARD 16—Need to contact those who served on this ship during 1944 when the pharmacist's mate treated me for sinus and bronchial trouble, and nervousness. Need statement to establish claim. Contact **James M. Robertson, Jr.**, 1730 - 3rd Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

USS David W. Tyler, Oct. 1945-Aug. 1946—S 1/c **Frank Joseph Valvano**, now deceased, suffered head injury aboard ship. No record of this injury has been found. Valvano's widow, mother of 3 small children, wishes to contact anyone, especially "Salty" who was in charge of Sick Bay, and a man called "Shirley," who remembers anything about the incident. Write Mrs. Frank J. Valvano, 628 Madison Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Camp Perry, Va.—While enroute to the base from another area, Nov. 11, 1944, S 2/c **Stokes** and I (S 2/c **Cecil Mahaffey**) were in a jeep accident, which broke Stokes' right leg. We were both members of the outgoing unit. Those who recall the accident please write **Cecil Mahaffey**, 210 Second St., Lancaster, S. C. Claim pending.

Air

Forts Sheridan and Custer; Camps McCoy, Ellis, Patrick Henry; Kelly, Stinson, Patterson & Wright Air Bases and AAF Spec. Depot, Springfield, Ill., 1941-45—Will anyone who served with me or knew me at above stations please write. Need help to establish claim. **Lewis C. (Doc Short Sheet) Littlepage, Jr.**, P. O. Box 3, Grand Junction, Colo.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Notices restricted to those which give: Name of outfit; date; city; meeting place of reunion; name and address of secretary.

Army

Society of the 1st Div.—36th annual reunion, Washington, D. C.; Aug. 20-22; Statler Hotel. Info from **Arthur L. Chaitt**, 5309 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.

1st Armored (Old Ironsides) Div. Ass'n.—7th annual reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Aug. 27-29; Kentucky Hotel. For info write **Russell L. Anderson**, 2240 Alta Ave., New Albany, Ind.

3rd Armored (Spearhead) Div.—7th annual convention, Reading, Pa.; July 22-24; Abraham Lincoln Hotel. Contact **3rd Armored Div. Ass'n.**, 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.

4th Armored Div. Ass'n.—8th annual convention, Washington, D. C.; June 24-26; Hotel Shoreham. For info write **Frank Arrotta**, 1719 Crestwood Drive, Alexandria, Va.

6th Inf. Div.—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; July 29-31; Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Write **H. A. Saulen**, 5325 Hiawatha Ave., Minneapolis 17, Minn.

6th Armored (Super Sixth) Div. Ass'n.—7th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 2-4; Penn Sherwood Hotel. For info write **Edward F. Reed**, P. O. Box 492, Louisville, Ky.

16th Armored Div. Ass'n.—3rd annual reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Aug. 13-15; Kentucky Hotel. For info contact **John McCreary**, 315 - 43rd St., Union City, N. J.

17th Airborne Div.—Reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aug. 13-15; Roosevelt Hotel. For info write **W. A. Roncone**, 843 Fifth Ave., Coraopolis, Pa.

26th (Yankee) Inf. Div.—35th Nat'l convention, Boston, Mass.; June 17-20; Sheraton-Plaza Hotel. Contact **H. Guy Watts**, 200 Huntington Ave., Boston 23, Mass.

30th (Old Hickory) Inf. Div. Ass'n.—8th annual reunion and convention, Savannah, Ga.; July 1-3; Hotel DeSoto. Write **30th Inf. Div. Ass'n.**,

P. O. Box B, Bergen Station, Jersey City, N. J.

42nd (Rainbow) Inf. Div.—36th annual reunion, Boston, Mass.; July 12-14; Statler Hotel. Info from **R. Allen Gibbons**, P. O. Box 342, Roanoke, Va.

63rd Inf. Div.—Reunion, New York, N. Y.; July 23-25; Hotel New Yorker. Write **Tom Hocht**, 60 Sound View St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

69th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—Reunion, Washington, D. C.; August 20-22; Shoreham Hotel. Info from **Pierce Rice**, Room 404, 109 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

76th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—Reunion, New York, N. Y.; June 11-12; Hotel Commodore. For info write **Alfred S. Kalet**, 116 John St., New York, N. Y.

80th Inf. Div.—35th annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aug. 4-7; William Penn Hotel. Info from **Harry F. Collette**, 80th Div. Hq., 205 House Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

North Central States of 81st (Wildcat) Inf. Div.—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo.; Aug. 7-8; Roosevelt Hotel. For details write **Herman E. Allender**, New Melle, Mo.

82nd Airborne Div.—8th annual convention, New York, N. Y.; July 2-4; Hotel Roosevelt. Info from **Townsend Miller**, Hillcrest Park, Stamford, Conn.

88th (Blue Devils) Inf. Div.—Reunion, Hartford, Conn.; Aug. 12-14; Hotel Bond. Write **Gerald J. LeMay**, 159 French St., Watertown, Conn.

94th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—4th annual reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; July 8-11; Hotel Sheraton-Gibson. Write **Charles Misner**, 333 Knox St., Westerville, Ohio.

102nd (Ozark) Inf. Div.—6th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; July 16-18; Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Write **Michael D. Coyle**, 5766 Dunlap St., Philadelphia 31, Pa.

61st C.A.C. (WW1)—Reunion, Savannah, Ga.; May 1st; DeSoto or Savah Hotels. Details from **J. W. Groover**, 1919 Bull St., Savannah, Ga.

Hq Battery, 360th AAA SL Bn. (Battery A & B men also invited)—Reunion, Bridgeton, N. J.; May 1; Cumberland Hotel. Contact **Sam Brown**, 26 Columbus Ave., Bridgeton, N. J.

614th Ordnance Ammunition Co. (WW2)—3rd annual reunion; Frederick, Md.; May 1-2; Frederick Hotel. For info contact **George Stimmel**, 303 Willow Ave., Frederick, Md.

Co. L, 308th Inf. Ass'n.—35th annual reunion and dinner, New York, N. Y.; May 7; Empire Hotel. Write **Roy Mannering**, 567 - 92nd St., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

93rd Armored Field Artillery Bn. (Scorpions)—Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; May 7-8; Sherman Hotel. Info from **D. L. Beetzel**, 1st National Bank, Springfield, Ill.

1476th Engr. Maint. Co.—5th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; May 14-15; Conrad Hilton Hotel. Contact **George R. Armstrong**, 916 W. Park Ave., Joliet, Ill.

632nd Engr. LE Co.—Reunion, Washington, D. C.; May 14-16; Hotel Washington. Details from **William R. Reading**, 4704 Calvert Road, College Park, Md.

U. S. Base Hospital No. 37, A.E.F.—35th reunion, New York, N. Y.; May 15; Hotel Abbey. Info from **Bernard McAfee**, 305 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Battery C, 112th AAA Bn. (WW2)—3rd annual reunion, New Haven, Conn.; May 15-16; Hotel Duncan. For details write **Robert F. Ruthven**, 104 Belden Rd., Hamden, Conn.

45th Evacuation Hosp.—7th reunion, Englishtown, N. J.; May 16; Steves Main Brook Inn. Info from **Walter J. Cycak**, R.D. 1, Englishtown, N. J.

Co. E, 309th Inf.—5th annual reunion, Richmond, Va.; May 21-23; John Marshall Hotel. For details contact **Everett S. Hague, Jr.**, Rt. 9, Box 159, Richmond, Va.

471st Engineer Maintenance Co.—2nd annual reunion, Junction of Routes 17 & 40, 5 miles south of Monticello, N. Y.; May 21-23; Laurels County Club on Sockett Lake. Info from **Ralph Canary**, R. R. 3, Celina, Ohio.

3154th Ordnance Bn., Co. C—8th annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; May 21-23; Hotel McAlpin. For details contact **Al Johnson**, 127 Fairhaven Road, Worcester, Mass.

111th Ambulance Co., 103rd Sanitary Tr. (WW1)—35th annual reunion and memorial service, Lancaster, Pa.; May 22; State Armory. Write **Geo. T. Walz**, P. O. Box 1136, Lancaster, Pa.

Society of the 307th Inf.—Annual memorial service, New York, N. Y.; May 23; Regimental Grove, Central Park. Info from **James R. Cavanagh**, 628 Ovington Ave., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

144th Inf. Regt. (Par Oneri Club, both WWs)—9th annual reunion, Fort Worth, Tex.; May 29-30; Hilton Hotel. Info from **W. J. Hefner**, 1221 W. Drew St., Fort Worth 10, Tex.

504th Military Police Bn.—1st nat'l reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; May 29-31; Netherland Plaza Hotel. Contact **Charles Eling**, 1548 West Ridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

377th AAA (AW) Bn.—Reunion, Enid, Okla.; June 5-6; Legion Hall. Info from **John W. Sheffer**, Rt. 1, Tonkawa, Okla.

Veterans Ass'n., 312th Field Signal Bn. (WW1)—Annual reunion, Hot Springs, Ark.; June 5-7; Klein Courts. Info from **J. C. Locke**, 912 South Elgin Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

Co. I, 111th Inf., and Post 36, Society of the 28th Div.—Reunion West Chester, Pa.; June 12-13; Armory Bldg. Write **Paul E. Carson**, State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.

Co. E, 115th Inf. (both WWs)—Reunion, Elkton,



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Md.; June 19-20; Elkton Armory. Details from Theodore Watson, 6 Hollingsworth Manor, Elkton, Md.

Co. A, 148th Inf. (WW2)—Reunion, Fort Wayne, Ind.; June 19-20; Log Cabin Park. Contact Robert Greek, Box 107 Montpelier, Ohio.

744th Railway Operating Bn.—8th annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; June 25-26; Hotel Wisconsin. Info from John W. Welch, 1928 North 52nd St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

Co. 1, 164th Inf. (WW2 Overseas Veterans)—Annual reunion, Wahepeton, N. D.; June 26-27; VFW Club. Write Leslie Manstrom, Wyndmere, N. D.

759th Tank Bn. (L)—4th annual reunion, Hollywood, Cal.; June 26-27; Mike Lyman's Restaurant. Contact Irving L. Milgrom, 458 Hazel Ave., Millbrae, Cal.

Battery F, 217th CAC (AA)—Reunion, Crookston, Minn.; June 26-27; American Legion and VFW Club Rooms. Details from Curt Hendrickson, Crookston, Minn.

Hq Battery and 107th Field Artillery Bn. (WW2)—Reunion, Danville, Pa.; July 3-5; Post 40, The American Legion. Wives invited. Info & reservations from Ralph "Doc" Lowery, 25 W. 7th Ave., So. Williamsport, Pa.

181st Engr. Hvy. Pon. Bn.—Reunion, Lily Lake, Ill. (40 miles northwest of Chicago); July 4. Particulars from Michael Fiochetto, 1114 S. Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

69th Signal Bn.—3rd annual reunion, Detroit, Mich.; July 9-10; Fort Shelby Hotel. Info from John Shipley, 21021 Wendell, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

3535th Ordnance M.A.M. Co.—Reunion and banquet for members and wives, Millersburg, Pa.; July 10; 555 Light St. Info and reservations from Vance C. Matter, 555 Light St., Millersburg, Pa.

62nd AAA Gun Bn.—3rd reunion, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; July 11; Mount Vernon State Park. Info from Bill Haar, Albers, Ill.

Hq Battery, 217th Coast Artillery (AA) Regt. (WW2)—Reunion, Sauk Centre, Minn.; July 17; City Hall. Contact James Scott, Sauk Centre, Minn.

142nd General Hospital—4th annual reunion, Tulsa, Okla.; July 17-18; Mayo Hotel. Write Mrs. Curtis Nolen, Box 14, McAlester, Okla.

55th Field Artillery Bn. (WW2)—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; July 30-31; Penn Sherwood Hotel. Details from William H. Taylor, 1404 Regina St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Co. E, 145th Inf.—8th annual reunion, Ashland, Ohio; July 31-Aug. 1; Ashland Armory. Contact Karl Beem, Savannah Rd., Ashland, Ohio.

American Railroad Transportation Corps (all vets of Trans. Corps or Military Trans. Corps, both WWs and Korea)—Convention, Philadelphia, Pa.; Aug. 1-6; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Write Gerald J. Murray, 1526 Linden St., Scranton, Pa.

Co. C, 928th Signal Bn.—Reunion, Charlotte, N. C.; Aug. 6-8; Selwyn Hotel. Contact W. G. Wiles, Jr., 125 Rosedale Court, Danville, Va.

Co. H, 349th Inf.—5th reunion, Ottumwa, Iowa; Aug. 8; Ballingall Hotel. Details from William I. McConnell, P.O. Box 142, Seymour, Iowa.

Co. D, 50th Engrs.—2nd annual reunion, Fairmont, Minn.; Aug. 18-19; Augusta Hotel. For details write Edwin Wohlers, Monterey, Minn.

713th Railway Operating Bn.—7th annual reunion, Kansas City, Mo.; Aug. 13-14; Hotel President. Write Marvin Krinke, 1200 Lafond Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Co. L, 163rd Inf. (WW1)—Reunion, Helena, Mont.; Aug. 14-15; Placer Hotel. Contact Monte A. Burgess, 236 Indiana Ave., Chinook, Mont.

Troop A, 89th Cav. Recon. Squadron—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Aug. 20-22; Hotel Midland. Info from Victor C. Leiker, Box 368, Christopher, Ill.

48th Surgical & 128th Evacuation Hospitals—7th annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Aug. 21; VFW Hall. Info and reservations from Miss Vilma Volger, R.N., Nurses' Quarters, Veterans Administration, Woods, Wis.

550th Airborne Inf. Ass'n.—2nd annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 4-5; Hotel Shelbourne. Info from Vincent W. Kelleher, 550th Airborne Inf. Ass'n., 243 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

198th Field Artillery Bn. (WW2)—Reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 1-5; Bowman Field. Contact Granvil T. Speck, Route 10, Box 208K, Indianapolis 44, Ind.

3rd Bn., 341st Inf.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 4-6; Congress Hotel. Write Jimmie Dickerson, 1049 Park Ave., Paducah, Ky.

893rd Tank Destroyer Bn.—7th annual reunion, Baltimore, Md.; Sept. 4-6; Southern Hotel. For reservations and info contact Harry Sinclair, Gambrills, Md.

611th OBAM Bn. Reunion Ass'n. (2nd Bn., 304th Ord. Reg. B.) and Auxiliary—9th reunion, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 10-11; Hotel Henry Hudson. Info from John Koshak, 2440 Sedgwick Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

773rd Tank Destroyer Bn. Ass'n.—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 10-12; Hotel Penn Sherwood. Write Daniel W. Barto, 3325 Lee Walk, Camden 4, N. J.

Military Railway Service Veterans—9th annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 17-19; Schroeder Hotel. Info from Fred W. Okie, 1800 Frick Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

751st Tank Bn.—Reunion, Toledo, Ohio; Oct. 1-3; Commodore Perry Hotel. Write Ted Bocian, 847 Toronto Ave., Toledo 9, Ohio.

Navy

28th U.S.N. Construction Bn.—6th annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; May 22; Hotel New Yorker. Details from Louis Koch, 719 Grand Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

91st Seabees Bn.—5th annual reunion, Toledo, Ohio; May 29-31; Fort Meigs Hotel. For info write N. P. Sercombe, 516 No. Milwaukee St., Jackson, Mich.

U.S.S. Channey—Reunion, Alexandria, Va.; weekend of June 25; George Mason Hotel. Contact H. O. Daniels, 913 Cavalier Dr., Alexandria, Va.

Navy 157, Palermo, Stelly—3rd reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa.; weekend of June 26; Hotel Roosevelt. Details from Arthur L. Coddington, 679 Carlyle Place, Union, N. J.

U.S.S. Belfast—Reunion, New York, N. Y.; July 4; Hotel New Yorker. Details from Arthur Wells, 730 Sterling St., Plainfield, N. J.

Specialist "E" Ass'n.—8th annual reunion, Washington, D. C.; July 15-17; Continental Hotel. Ladies Auxiliary will also meet at this reunion. Info from W. E. Garges, 10 Blackhawk Drive, Forest Heights, Md.

302nd N.C.B.—7th annual reunion, Harrisburg, Pa.; July 16-18; Harrisburger Hotel. Contact Harry W. Price, Jr., 135 West Third St., Lewistown, Pa.

U.S.S. Underhill—9th annual reunion and memorial services, Annapolis, Md.; July 23-24; Carvel Hall and Naval Academy Chapel. Info from Stanley Dace, 25 Selby, Sullivan, Mo.

73rd Seabee Ass'n.—5th annual reunion, Oklahoma City, Okla.; July 23-25; Biltmore Hotel. Info from L. F. Ramsey, Rt. 10, Box 161, Oklahoma City, Okla.

84th Seabee—9th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Aug. 6-8; Sheraton Hotel. Details from David Burns, 84th C.B. Reunion, 1336 Newport Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

Air

2nd Air Division Ass'n.—Reunion, Washington, D. C.; Aug. 20-22; Shoreham Hotel. Info from Percy C. Young, Commerce Title Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn.

409th Bomb Group (L)—3rd reunion, Evergreen, Colo.; July 2-3; Troutdale In The Pines. Contact Bernard B. Bernstein, 6514 N. Albany Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FEBRUARY 28, 1954

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit.....	\$ 457,299.63
Receivables	272,414.59
Inventories	423,390.66
Invested Funds	1,457,874.88
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 258,388.58
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,583,629.92
Real Estate	973,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less depreciation	256,350.38
Deferred Charges	52,016.51
	<u>\$5,735,337.80</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 291,177.46
Funds restricted as to use	70,200.07
Deferred Income	1,435,726.07
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 258,388.58
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,583,630.52
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund ..	23,852.30
Restricted Fund ..	18,155.08
Reserve for construction	
Wash. office ..	43,286.68
Real Estate	973,972.65
Reserve for Rehabilitation	364,018.57
Reserve for Child	
Welfare	35,472.26
	<u>1,458,757.64</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over	
Expense	637,457.46
	<u>\$5,735,337.80</u>

MISSING IN KOREA

Name, rank, and complete unit should be clearly spelled out—no abbreviations. Replies to these notices which ask for money should be reported to the editors.

2nd Inf. Div., 23rd Inf. Regt., Service Co.—Cpl. Charles Gutgesell missing since Sept. 1, 1950; no word since then. His grandmother, Mrs. Adeline Brey, 586 Acorn St., Roxborough, Philadelphia 28, Pa., would appreciate hearing from anyone who knew him or who knows anything about him.

7th Inf. Div., 32nd Inf. Regt., Co. C—Cpl. Harold R. Shreve, a cook when he was reported missing near the Yalu River, Dec. 2, 1950. Anyone who knew him or who served with him please contact his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Carol Shreve, Route 1, Barnhill, Ill.

24th Inf. Div., 21st Inf. Regt., Co. 1—Pfc Kenneth Laessig died in prison camp in Korea about Nov. 30, 1950. Anyone who knew him please contact his mother, Mrs. Oliver Willing, 715 Hancock St., Wakefield, Mich.

8th Cavalry Regt., Co. 1—Pvt. Elmo Murray Spiller missing in the area of Kusan since Nov. 2, 1950. His name has never appeared on a prisoner of war list. He was presumed dead by the Dept. of the Army, Dec. 31, 1953. Those knowing anything about him please write his mother, Mrs. Dessie M. Spiller, 15859 - 27th N. E. Seattle 55, Wash.

64th Tank Bn., Co. B—Pvt. Louis G. Nuxoll missing since July 19, 1953. Anyone knowing anything about him please write his wife, Mrs. Louis Nuxoll, 354 North Broadway, Joliet, Ill.

8th Cavalry Regt., Co. E—PFC William Howard Wilkinson missing Sept. 6, 1950, at Kun Ku Dong; presumed dead July 1952. Anyone who served with him or who knows anything about him or about his death please write his mother, Mrs. Margaret C. Wilkinson, 604 May St., Houtzdale, Pa.

5th R.C.T., 555th Field Artillery Bn., Battery B—Pvt. Jessie (Jack) E. Herron reported missing July 14, 1953. Reported to have been in the battle of Kumhwa or to have been in that area. His mother, Mrs. Ruth Herron, Route 3, Clare, Mich., will appreciate hearing from anyone who knows anything about him or what happened to him.

24th Inf. Div., 3rd Combat Engineers Bn., Co. C—Cpl. Paul W. Nelson missing since July 20, 1950; last seen at Taejon. Anyone who knows anything about him or his whereabouts please contact his parents, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Nelson, 7013 Dawson Road, Cincinnati 27, Ohio.

32nd Inf. Regt., Co. K—PFC Glenn McCoy missing in the vicinity of Kumhwa since Oct. 18, 1952. Anyone knowing the circumstances of his disappearance or having any information about him, please write his sister, Mrs. James L. Church, RFD 9, Box 113, Kingsport, Tenn.

1st Cav. Div., 5th Cav. Regt., 2nd Bn., Hq Co., Communications—Pvt. James L. Edmonds missing since Feb. 9, 1951, when jeep carrying him and three others from repairing lines was attacked by Chinese. Sgt. Daniel Foster reported that Edmonds was taken to the railroad at that time by his captors. Reported by the communists to have died June 10, 1951 of an abscessed liver. In Nov. 1953, Dept. of the Army reported that Edmonds was said by SFC Grubb of Ill. to have died of shock in Camp No. 1. Anyone having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. August Edmonds, Box 75, Keene Valley, N. Y.

7th Inf. Div., 31st Inf. Regt., Co. 1—Cpl. Allan L. Knox reported killed near Chosin Reservoir Nov. 29, 1950. His mother, Mrs. Rita Knox Hackwith, 1933 S. 16th St., Springfield, Ill., would like to hear from anyone who was with him at the time of his death or from someone who was in his unit.

7th Inf. Div., 32nd Inf. Regt., Co. C—Cpl. Bill Carnett missing since Dec. 2, 1950; presumed dead Dec. 31, 1953. Anyone knowing anything about him please write his sister, Mrs. Finley Patton, Rt. 7, c/o Trailer City, Paducah, Ky.

2nd Inf. Div., 9th R.C.T., Co. 1—Cpl. Kenneth Hefta missing since Feb. 14, 1951. Reported to have died Aug. 13, 1953, while a prisoner of the Chinese. Anyone who knew him or who was a prisoner with him please write Mrs. Albert Hefta, Portland, N. D.

5th R.C.T., 5th Inf., Co. B—Pvt. Anthony Mattucci missing June 20, 1952 in the Punch Bowl Area during attack on No-Name Hill. His mother, Mrs. Cesira Mattucci, 230 East 67 St., New York 21, N. Y., wishes to hear from parents of the sergeant who is missing with Mattucci.

57th Field Artillery Bn., Battery B—Cpl. Thomas J. Lynch missing near Chosin Reservoir Dec. 6, 1950; declared dead Dec. 31, 1953. His father, Raymond Lynch, 8321 Tioga Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio, would appreciate hearing from anyone who knew his son or from anyone who has any information about him.



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

WARNING TO TARDY POWs OF WW2:

American prisoners of war of WW2 who have not applied for the \$1.50 payment for each day held as a prisoner under forced labor or inhumane treatment conditions, may have another chance (Public Law 202, 82nd Congress) . . . Deadline for filing expired April 9, 1953 . . . Bill is pending which will extend time for filing to July 1, 1954, which it is believed will be passed and made effective . . . So tardy POWs must be on their toes — the difficulty is that if passed and signed by the President very little time will remain for filing. . . . Several thousand applications were received by the War Claims Commission after the expiration of the deadline — which will be validated and placed in line for adjudication if the proposed extension of time is granted by Congress. . . . BUT — the Commission estimates that between 15,000 and 20,000 have never filed for the benefit, which is paid from alien property funds and not from the U. S. Treasury.

A word of warning . . . Eligible POWs who have not filed and who desire to receive the payment should put their claims on file at once, without waiting for word that the bill has been passed. . . . These applications—WCC Form 611 for living vets and WCC Form 650 for survivors — will then be on record and will be in line for adjudication if and when the short-lived extension of time is given. . . . In all probability this will be the last chance. . . . Write War Claims Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * *

WHY NO DIVIDENDS ON USGLI TERM POLICIES:

WW1 veterans who have continued to carry their USGLI policies on the 5-year term plan continue complaints that such policies are excluded from dividend payments, while liberal dividends are paid to holders of NSLI (WW2) 5-year term policies. . . . They ask, why the discrimination? . . . Interest is especially keen at this time, when dividends are being paid on USGLI permanent-plan policies, and on all forms of NSLI; and further because most of the 23,599 holders of USGLI policies have reached an age where their premium payments are extremely high (see April issue, this magazine, page 38.)

Answer provides the facts and the reason, but does not bring cash dividends to the WW1 term insurance holders. . . . Normally, no term insurance ever earns dividends, since term policy-holders make no contribution to a pooled reserve from which dividends can be paid. . . . A dividend on term insurance requires special and extraordinary circumstances. . . . These exist for NSLI (low mortality rate), but not for USGLI.

Each age-group of term policy-holders pay, in theory, just enough into its insurance reserve pool to meet expenses and pay all death claims coming from that age group. . . .

Therefore, term insurance is cheap when one is young and the age group mortality rate is lowest — and more expensive when age comes on, when deaths increase and the contributors decrease. . . . USGLI and NSLI premium payments were both set at the same rate under the same mortality tables — and this seemed to be right and proper for 1918, but much too high for 1942. . . . The insurance companies reduced their premium tables during WW2 to adapt to the increased life expectancy. . . . But Congress charged the older rate for WW2 servicemen, not knowing how their mortality rate would stack up against the civilian experience of the same time. . . . It stacked up well — and vast sums collected in the WW2 (NSLI) reserve pool over and above all death claims. . . . The excess represented the amount of the overcharge, and Congress voted it back to the men who had paid it.

But experience of USGLI (WW1) term policies has produced no such excess. . . . Legion's Insurance Advisory Board looked into the matter last month and regretfully reported that USGLI experience "has been such that as a matter of fact some of these policies are in groups where premiums paid have been insufficient to cover the insurance cost. Other term policies are just barely able to carry themselves." . . . The extraordinary circumstances that have led to NSLI special dividends do not exist in the USGLI term insurance reserve pool. . . . Therefore, the older men, 23,599 of them, who have continued to carry USGLI term policies at a high rate have only protection insurance — no dividends, no loans on such policies, no cash surrender values — just insurance protection for the family in case of death . . . The Legion, in the light of this experience, urges all WW2 vets to convert their NSLI term policies to a selected permanent plan as early as possible. . . . Rates will be higher at first, but it will pay off in the long run — continued dividends, loan and surrender values, and with the same family insurance protection.

* * * *

TAX-FREE CIGARETS TO STATE HOSPITALS:

Internal Revenue Service has announced a new ruling which waives payment of Federal taxes on gift cigarettes distributed to veterans in State or other non-Federal hospitals. . . . Prior to this ruling, gift cigarettes by Legion Posts and others to hospitalized servicemen and veterans could be distributed tax-free only in Federal hospitals. . . . New regulations provide that officers of State institutions will act as representatives of the VA in the purchase, storing and distribution. . . . Legion Posts, Legionnaires and others who furnish cigarettes will contact the head of the institution to pay in the funds to buy tax-free butts. . . . The 8-cent Federal tax will be eliminated for such distribution by this regulation.

LEGION OPPOSES HOME-LOAN RATE FORMULA:

Legion representatives have made vigorous protest of proposed new flexible formula for figuring interest rate on vet VA home loans (H. R. 7839). . . . Under the "flexible" system the interest rate charged veteran borrowers could be as high as 6 percent. . . . Legion spokesmen, at hearings, were firm in demand that the present maximum rate of 4½ percent be maintained. . . . Another section of housing bill objected to by Legion is one that tends to lessen vet preference in certain types of homes.

* * * *

TOTAL DISABILITY RATINGS AFTER 20 YEARS:

President Eisenhower has signed into law a measure providing that ratings of total disability or permanent total disability which have been made for compensation, pension or insurance purposes which have been in force for 20 years or more, can not be reduced except on proof that such rating was based on fraud. . . . This is Public Law 311, 83rd Congress, approved March 17, 1954.

* * * *

DUAL PAY FOR CERTAIN RETIRED OFFICERS:

Public Law 300, 83rd Congress, signed by the President on February 20, will benefit commissioned officers retired for wartime disabilities. . . . It permits such officers to take civilian employment under the Government, and to be paid for their services, without affecting the payment of retirement pay. . . . The Act was made retroactive to January 1, 1951.

* * * *

GOVERNOR PONDERING MARYLAND BONUS:

Maryland Legislature, after kicking war-service bonus measures around since 1946, has passed a referendum measure to provide for a State-paid bonus to Free State servicemen and women of both WW1 and WW2. . . . Estimated to cost \$100,000,000, retirement of bonds to be made by a sales tax laid on the 2-cent tax already in effect. . . . Bill would authorize payment up to \$400 maximum to service personnel. . . . Bad floor management in handling measure permitted it to be passed before the State budget was approved—State Constitution provides that no "money" legislation shall be passed until the budget is cleared. . . . Assistant Attorney General has rendered informal opinion that the act is unconstitutional. . . . Governor McKeldin has asked Attorney General for official opinion—best guess is that the bill will be vetoed. . . . But if signed by the Governor, the issue will go to the people to be voted at the next general election.

* * * *

UPCOMING LEGISLATION OF VET INTEREST:

House Veterans Affairs Committee, on March 25, adopted a resolution on basis of extended hearings on vet hospitalization recommending no change in treatment or laws governing admission to VA hospitals of either service-connected or non-service-connected vets. . . . Approved disposition of VA hospital sites with exception of one at Gainesville, Florida, where an NP hospital was previously contemplated. . . . Recommended that the Gainesville site be held for five years against possible need for the planned NP hospital. . . . Approved H. R. 8044 to extend for 5 years authority for U. S. Government to bear portion of the expense of hospitalization and treatment of Filipino vets who fought with U. S. forces in WW2. . . . Reported favorably Legion bill (H. R. 8180) to increase Federal aid to State homes for veterans; increase would be from \$500 to

\$700 per veteran. . . . 31 State homes are maintained, but since not more than half of the cost of maintaining each vet is paid by VA, 14 would not receive the \$700 allotment. . . . House passed and sent to Senate bill to extend the direct home and farm house loan program until June 1, 1955, and to authorize an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the direct loan fund.

* * * *

HIGH COURT SIDESTEPS KOREAN "WAR":

U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review decision of Texas Supreme Court that the Korean conflict was a war. . . . In a similar ruling last October 12 the Supreme Court refused to review a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that the Korean imbroglio was not a war. . . . So the issue stands; some courts say it was, some say it wasn't—and the highest court refuses to act as umpire. . . . Both Texas and Pennsylvania cases arose from insurance cases in which a "war clause" was embodied in the policy. . . . Pennsylvania decision held the insurance liable for the policy—Texas decision saved the insurance company from paying a \$5,000 accidental death benefit.

* * * *

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN OF VETS:

As the 1954 school year nears its end, thousands of young high school seniors are trying to devise ways and means to enter college in the fall. . . . Many will be forced to defer such courses and training because of economic reasons. . . . These youngsters, particularly the children of deceased and disabled veterans now just completing their junior year, are the immediate concern of the newly organized Scholarship Information Service of the Legion's Child Welfare Division. . . . The Division is concentrating on early arrangements for qualified children of deceased and disabled veterans in next fall's senior classes to apply for needed scholarships. . . . The Child Welfare Division has arranged for dozens of scholarships in various schools and training institutions—most of these, with eligibility requirements, are listed in a booklet, "Need A Lift?" which is published and distributed by the Division at National Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana. . . . Next and most helpful step in scholarship program is for Posts to call attention of qualified students and school guidance officers to the availability of these scholarships.

* * * *

SERVICEMEN FURLOUGH FARE EXTENDED:

On March 1 the nation's railroads announced another three months' extension—to June 30—of reduced furlough fares for military personnel traveling in uniform at their own expense. . . . Fare amounts to approximately one-way payment for round trip. . . . This rate had been scheduled to expire on March 31.

* * * *

HOUSE VOTES ARMISTICE DAY NAME CHANGE:

House has passed a bill—now in the Senate—to change the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day. . . . In recommending passage, Judiciary Committee pointed out that the United States has been involved in two wars since November 11, 1918, when WW1 ended.

* * * *

STEWARDS SYSTEM CHANGED BY NAVY:

Navy is ending separate enlistment of stewards. . . . This is aimed at changing the presently predominantly Negro composition of its stewards branch. . . . The step is in line with a promise of Navy Secretary Anderson to end the racially-distinct nature of that segment of the service.

DOES CHIANG HAVE A CHANCE?

(Continued from page 15)

ancestral home, the magnificent build-up since, has turned these overseas Chinese away from the soft words of communist agents and emissaries. Face and fact loom large in the minds of Chinese, become more important than big promises of uncertain fulfillment. Now on Kin Men there is impressive evidence of overseas support. In the island's center stands a huge, brooding statue of the Generalissimo, looking westward toward the mainland—a gift of overseas leaders. In a quiet valley, surrounded by the ugly black mountain that runs down the center of the island, is a magnificent cemetery and memorial to the men who died in defense of the island and this, too, is a gift from Chinese in Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

I myself have just seen Kin Men and the wonders of accomplishment that have so impressed the overseas Chinese. I have traveled over every nook and cranny of the island, used it as a base to visit the other Nationalist-held islands that stretch in a 400-mile arc along the "invasion" coast of China. In the past four years Kin Men has become one of the greatest fortresses in the world. Entirely without machinery, 150 miles of highways, including three-lane roads, have been built. In spite of artillery fire from the communist shore, hospitals, barracks and miles of underground fortifications have been constructed. Using Kin Men as a springboard, the Nationalists have taken other islands from the communists, until today Free China occupies 50 island bases. The troops garrisoning islands are numbered in armies rather than divisions. Vast training programs for guerrillas have already produced a tough army of 50,000 commandos. Three Free Chinese naval bases are in operation, keeping the South China Coast almost completely under Nationalist control.

I spent one morning going through a command area on Western Kin Men, facing the China mainland a mile distant. I had driven to advance outposts down sunken highways, had walked through vast underground roadways, had climbed down steep steps into gun positions under twenty feet of reinforced concrete. After my tour of Kin Men's remarkable defenses, I marveled at what I had seen.

"Yes," said General Wang, the guerrilla commander in charge, "these defenses can withstand block-buster bombs. But our real strength is invisible. It lies in the spirit of the people, civilians and soldiers—and in what is happening over there on the mainland."

General Wang gave one clue to the answer to one of the most important



Advertisement

From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Wish I'd Said That

You know Miss Perkins down at the library. Well, she's been driving her own car around our town for a little more than 30 years.

The other day she had a bit of trouble parking down on Main Street. Didn't quite make it the first try, so she pulled out to start over when a fellow waiting to pass started tooting his horn impatiently.

On the second try, she was still having a little difficulty and so this smart aleck hollered, "Lady, do you know how to drive?" "Yes, young man," Miss Perkins answered, "I do. But I don't have time to teach you now."

From where I sit, it's not always easy to have a good answer ready just when you need it. But when somebody insists that I vote for his candidate, for instance, or choose a cup of tea instead of a glass of temperate beer with dinner, I know the answer. It's all a matter of personal preference . . . and none of us like "back-seat driving" from anybody.

Joe Marsh

questions facing the Free World: Can China be saved, and what help does Chiang Kai-shek need; what can he accomplish if given the opportunity? I got further clues, further answers as I toured three hundred miles of the South China Coast, visiting with troops and guerrillas, going on gunboat raids, talking to hundreds of people, many of them recent refugees from the mainland. A study of all the factors, an understanding of what is taking place, an honest realization of what help is needed, produces some very encouraging answers. I did not get my answers from generals and high officials, for when I went to the China Coast I was going "home." My birthplace is 150 miles from Kin Men; from other islands I could see the hills of home. I was able to talk to the people of the Coast in their own dialect, for it is the language I learned before I learned English; and I talked to privates, fishermen, guerrilla wives and children.

Even from a military standpoint the picture along the China Coast begins to shape up favorably. As new islands have been wrested from the communists, new links in the chain along the invasion coast have been forged. Matsu and White Dog Islands, off the harbor of Foochow, have become major bases. Just 150 miles to the north, the Ta-chen Islands are being made into a formidable base of operations with reinforcements streaming in from Formosa each week. The island chain is already garrisoned by 100,000 disciplined and battle-tested troops. During the past two and one-half years, Nationalists have used their bases to mount seven attacks in force.

Chiang's strength is by no means limited to island garrisons. On the

mainland opposite the island outposts 170,000 guerrillas are active, controlling and loosely governing six mountain areas in three provinces. There are guerrillas far in the interior of China, active in all but one province, Shansi. Along the coast 16,000 men have been trained as demolition and sabotage experts, are able to penetrate 300 miles into the interior.

With the mainland guerrillas who operate under the island commands, Nationalist strength approximates 300,000 men. Facing the island strongholds are four communist field armies in Fukien Province; another field army is stationed near Swatow, and five more armies operate in Chekiang Province, south of Shanghai. There are in addition a number of security divisions, made up of second-rate, poorly trained troops. In round numbers the communist forces along the invasion coast outnumber Chiang's men by perhaps five to three.

At this point it is necessary to analyze the tremendously important non-military factors which more than even the odds. First it is necessary to understand that no Nationalist leader thinks in terms of an immediate, total recapture of China. Such a venture would be impossible at the present time. Instead, Chiang's military leaders believe they can, with proper support, secure a large beachhead. Once secured, they believe the beachhead can be slowly enlarged and that eventually communist power will crumble.

But how, one might ask, can even a beachhead be secured in the face of superior numbers and communist air power?

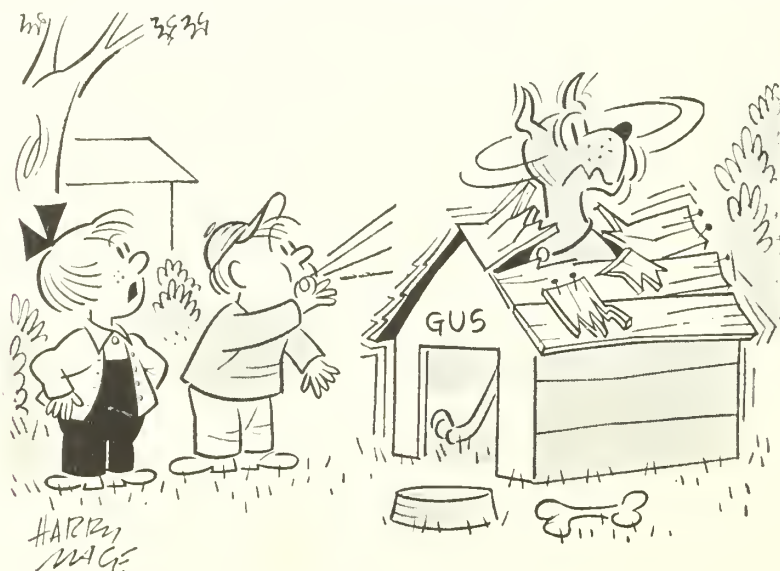
During three weeks spent on the guerrilla outposts, I believe I was able

to get the answer. Coupled with the information I gained is the knowledge I have from a lifetime spent along the China Coast. These factors I consider of the greatest importance: the magnificent morale and proven fighting ability of the Chinese army and the guerrillas; the almost complete support by the mainland population of the Nationalist cause; the increasing demoralization of communist troops as reflected in wholesale surrenders during every major raid; the hatred of the coastal people for the increasing number of Russian "advisors" flooding the land; the continued respect for America among the people and the consequent backfiring of communist propaganda which always links Chiang Kai-shek with "imperialistic" America; the geography of the China Coast which favors the Nationalists.

Finally, back of all these factors is the growing prestige of the rejuvenated Nationalist Government, among the most stable in Asia, more free from corruption than any other government in Asia today.

During the raids of the past two years communist casualties have exceeded Nationalist casualties by 150 percent. These have been no mere skirmishes. As many as ten thousand men have been engaged at a time, with casualties as high as 2,500. Of tremendous significance has been the number of surrenders during each engagement. The battle for Tungshan Island a few months ago resulted in 970 surrenders. In the attack on Nanjih Island in late 1952 some 810 out of an original communist battalion surrendered. When Matsu Island was taken, 180 communists of a garrison of 500 were captured. Nationalist losses in this battle were ten killed, thirty-three wounded. During an attack on Nanping Island off the South Fukien Coast, 200 communist officers and men, including one brigadier general, surrendered.

It is tragic that Americans have never understood the full significance of the mass surrenders in Korea. It is widely reported that most of the communists surrendering were ex-Nationalist soldiers. But of the first 63 POW's to arrive in Formosa, average age is between 18 and 20. If these boys had been former Nationalists they would have been in their early teens. The surrenders in Korea and those during guerrilla engagements indicate that even among the very young communist soldiers there are many tired of their rulers. A 21-year-old ex-POW told me he had actually "volunteered" to fight in Korea because surrender then might be possible. "I was sick of brutality," he told me, "I had seen so many people executed, including members of my family, that I couldn't take any more." A



"You startled him!"

Turkish correspondent in Korea has said that had there been a few token Nationalist flags in Korea, there would have been tens of thousands of additional surrenders. The eagerness to surrender is one of the most important factors in the freeing of China. In some guerrilla engagements up to 90 percent of the communist forces in action have been captured. In the event of a full-scale landing I am convinced most of the security troops and thousands of communist regulars would immediately turn their backs on communism.

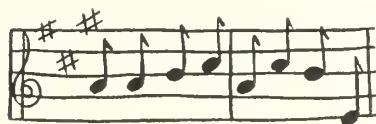
Nationalist officers on Kin Men told me they had almost complete cooperation from civilians during mainland raids. It was not necessary for me to take the official word on this point. I talked to hundreds of people from the mainland, got from them a picture of staggering chaos and brutality that has shocked even those who originally welcomed the communists. In Fukien Province there are 2,000,000 unemployed. For those who have jobs and ration cards, there is just enough food. Consumer goods are almost nonexistent in South China.

I myself copied off a captured communist document which stated, "The people of Fukien seem uneducated and unfriendly, sending food to the guerrillas who hide in the mountains during the day and attack us at night." I read a communist G-2 report which stated there had been 10,585 guerrilla engagements in Fukien Province during the past two years. The guerrillas tell me it would have been impossible for their forces to be involved so often. The truth is that there are sporadic attacks by the peasants, disillusioned by the farce of land reform. There are areas in the coastal provinces where communist officials cannot travel unless heavily guarded.

There are cities where no communist soldier or official dares go abroad at night. I am convinced that 90 percent of the coastal population will support a Nationalist landing. This judgment is reinforced by unpublished State Department reports on refugees interviewed at Hong Kong. It is further supported by the growing number of mainlanders who, at great risk, escape to Nationalist-held islands. Men and women escape by swimming, by floating across to a guerrilla outpost by raft or log, by mutinying against communist officers of junks and small steamers and sailing them into Free China ports.

As I traveled along the Coast another significant factor became apparent. On a gunboat raid, our patrol ship captured a fishing vessel out of communist-held Amoy. As our crew prepared to board, the fishermen saw me, an American. Their faces broke into delighted smiles.

Telephones
are very
useful



(Tune - Yankee Doodle)

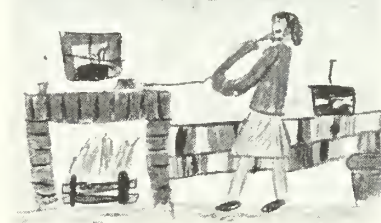
Telephones are very useful,
Of that we're aware.
So when you use the telephone
Just handle it with care



Alexander Graham Bell - inventor

Uses of the telephone -

- A. Business calls 1. Groceries
 - B. Friendly calls 2. Medicines
 - C. Ordering calls 3. Meats
- Others, including military calls



When some one is in trouble you can call up people to help you. If some one is sick you can call the doctor. And if your house is on fire you call the fire department.

Some of the most interesting illustrations of the value of the telephone come from children.

Here are a few, selected from many hundreds by grade-school pupils.

They show imagination and a characteristic way of telling a story in a few words.

Take, for instance, the words "Telephones are very useful."

We couldn't sum it up better than that in a hundred years.

Bell Telephone System



LOCAL to serve the community. NATIONWIDE to serve the nation.

The captain came on deck and eagerly answered every question I asked. He spoke in disgust of the Russians, who were coming to Amoy in increasing numbers. On Matsu Island I talked to a young officer who spoke of the Russians in Foochow as "the big heads." He told me they are so unpopular they dare not travel about the city.

Coupled with the dislike of the Russians by most Chinese on the mainland is the obvious deep interest in the older Chinese in America, particularly in sections where missionaries had been most active. Time and again guerrillas would come to me, asking about American missionaries who had worked along the Coast. One guerrilla officer told me, "Communist propaganda backfires because they always link Chiang Kai-shek with 'Imperialistic' America. That just makes the people on the mainland more eager to help us go back. And it makes them all the more certain we will come back, because to them America is still the greatest nation in the world. If America is helping Chiang there can be no question of victory."

Finally, geography favors Free China. While Chiang's forces have a few miles of water to cross, communist reinforcements must cross hundreds of miles of wild, guerrilla-infested mountains. There is one coastal highway, linking Amoy and Foochow. There is no completed link to Wenchow, farther north. Only two highways lead from the Coast to the interior, and one of these is impassable. The one usable highway crosses two 4,000-foot mountain ranges and was closed by slides while I was on Matsu. If an attack were to occur today, communist reinforcements from the Shanghai area would have to travel 500 miles by rugged highway, then would have to go 120 miles down the Min River by boat! Fukien and Chekiang Provinces are unbelievably wild, with range upon range of forested, tiger-infested mountains. The area is ideally suited to mass guerrilla operations, but a T-34 tank would have a tough time of it.

It is difficult for me to conceive of a communist army, already becoming demoralized, without roads to operate over, with a vast civilian population against them, competing with the magnificent fighting men of Free China.

But if a bridgehead is gained, what next? Here again, nonmilitary factors are important. The Nationalists believe their bridgehead will eventually extend to all China, because they will give the peasant a fair deal. Much-vaunted communist land reform has been a failure, admitted as such by Peiping. Many farmers are refusing to take land, for fear they may eventually be classed as landlords. The Nationalists plan to institute immediately the rural reforms

they have developed on Formosa. Already they have complete civilian governments-in-exile for Fukien and Chekiang Provinces, ready to take over. Already American agricultural experts are at work among the islands. A Provincial Experiment Station is at work on Kin Men. New livestock breeds, new crop varieties, quantities of fertilizer are being imported. Chinese agricultural experts, men versed in the techniques of land reform, are ready to move with invasion armies.

"Already we are making Kin Men a showcase for the goods of Free China,"



"You have a slight touch of arthritis, low blood pressure and third degree flat feet . . . you're going to have a hard time keeping up with the others."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

a Chinese general told me. "The news is even now spreading and the farmers of the mainland are beginning to compare life under the communists with the life of a farmer in Free China."

Once the Nationalists are established on the mainland, rural reform will become a potent weapon, communist strength will begin to crumble. More and more people will begin to rebel against their brutal masters and Mao will be faced with such utter chaos that even a strong-arm police cannot cope with it.

What help does Chiang need to make this possible? I found few Chinese unrealistic enough to believe it can be done without assistance. First, they need a definite, positive policy on the part of the United States. We are presently committed to the *defense* of Formosa, nothing more. The American Military Assistance Advisory Group on Formosa is limited to the defensive build-up of that island. MAAG personnel are not even allowed to help train the Nationalist guerrillas and regulars along the Coast!

More equipment will be needed. In all my travels along the Coast I saw one landing craft. When guerrillas make raids they must use ancient high-prowed steamers or motorized junks. They need more landing vessels, more supporting naval craft such as destroyers, DE's, minelayers. And we have such ships mothballed by the hundreds.

Chiang needs more air power. Already, under the guidance of MAAG instructors, jet pilots are being trained. But more jets, more fighters and bombers of all types, more cargo planes to carry paratroopers, are needed.

General James Van Fleet, writing in *Reader's Digest*, states that twenty-five South Korean Divisions can be trained and equipped at the cost of one American Division. Chinese officers tell me the ratio for the type of invasion army they need is nearer 35 to 1. The naval craft, many of the planes needed, are already available. The total cost of the aid necessary to give Chiang his opportunity is infinitesimal. The question seems not how much it will cost, but whether in fact we can afford not to pay for it.

Nearly every educated Chinese is an armchair strategist, with his ideas on how and when the invasion can take place. The armchair boys were more excited by Syngman Rhee's Formosa visit than by anything that has happened in years. The Korean President's visit points the way to the final strategy. If it is done in time, Communist China with its rebellious millions, its staggering economic problems, could not withstand a two-front attack: by South Korean troops in the north, by the forces of Free China against the China Coast.

But it must be done in time. Chiang's soldiers and guerrillas are not getting any younger. Given time, Communist China might solve its pressing economic problems.

One of the highest American officials on Formosa told me, "America must decide whether or not we want a friendly Asia. If Asia is to be friendly, China must be free. It may take five years, ten years or a generation but it must be done unless we are willing to accept total defeat in Asia, unless we are ready to have this continent and its vast resources and population marshaled against us."

On the China Coast, near Ningpo, is another cogent reason why America cannot afford to lose the opportunity. A vast new communist airfield is under construction, with 7,300-foot runways, and twelve mammoth gas storage tanks underground. The new field will accommodate MIGS and jet bombers. And it is just 346 miles from Okinawa, key to our whole position in the Far Pacific.

THE END

WHAT IS 100% AMERICANISM?

(Continued from page 23)

Louis in 1919, The American Legion pledged itself to foster and perpetuate a 100% Americanism. At that time, the immigration problem was uppermost in the Legion's mind too.

The Legion's first concern, when it adopted Roosevelt's phrase, was that its devotion to 100% Americanism should not dissolve into mere windbag patriotism or "vaporizing," as Lodge had called noisy patriotism. At the top of the list of all the things 100% Americanism means, said the Legion, comes education—formal and informal education in the ideals of citizenship and the facts of American life and government, and exposure of deliberate subversion.

The Ku Klux Klan had used "100% Americanism" as a motto to justify bigoted, masked vigilantism. The Legion stood for law and order, and determined to remedy the Klan's perversion of a patriotic motto.

In November, 1919, a group of anarchist-led IWWs in Centralia, Washington, shot and killed from ambush four Legionnaires marching in the first Armistice Day parade. It was a burst of left-wing Klanism. At the same time, the Legion's first National Convention was meeting in Minneapolis. It adopted an Americanism resolution that read:

"We recommend the establishment of a National Americanism Commission of The American Legion, whose duty shall be to endeavor to realize in the United States the basic ideal of this Legion of 100 percent Americanism through the planning, establishment and conduct of a continuous, constructive educational system designed to:

"(1) Combat anti-American tendencies, activities and propaganda;

"(2) Work for the education of immigrants, prospective American citizens and alien residents in the principles of Americanism;

"(3) Inculcate the ideals of Americanism in the citizen population, particularly the basic American principle that the interests of all the people are above those of any special interests or any so-called class or section of the people;

"(4) Spread throughout the people of the nation information as to the real nature and principles of American government;

"(5) Foster the teaching of Americanism in the schools."

What these words meant, particularly what the oft-repeated word "Americanism" meant, would depend upon what the Legion would do about it in the future. Clearly, however, the Legion was conscious of the class-warfare doctrine coming from Russia and the European socialists. It was as clearly

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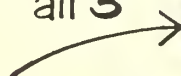
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aware of the special-interest groups in America who placed their interests in cheap labor and exploitable minorities above their country. And in the fourth paragraph of its first Americanism Resolution the Legion intimated that it had no special Americanism doctrine of its own but would place its faith in a citizenry that would be well educated in the "nature and principles of American government." Above all, the Legion linked Americanism with education. Especially in education aimed at making good citizens.

There was another side to the Legion's Americanism which would be a whole story in itself. That was that each Post should adopt community programs that, by improving each town, would make America a better place. Lumped under the heading "community service" came a host of homely Legion contributions to the American scene so vast that in 35 years they are beyond measure. These include blood banks; aid to hospitals; fund-raising for medical research; park and playground development; aid to the indigent; community centers; community entertainment; getting-out-the-vote; care of cemeteries; erecting street signs; support of libraries, churches and schools; disaster relief; safety programs and literally thousands of services of a like nature carried on by thousands of Posts.

Meanwhile, as a definite national program, Legion Americanism was established as a "constructive educational system."

Much of the early Americanism work of the Legion dealt with immigration and education problems, some of which seem unreal today. Working through its Americanism committees, its Legis-

lative committees and its Posts, the Legion struck at the roots of the matter. It attacked the wall of strangeness and hostility that stood between aliens and their Americanization, whose first barrier was language. It encouraged and endorsed schools for aliens, and operated many of its own, as it still does. It went out of its way to make naturalization an impressive ceremony where new citizens would be welcomed by older ones.

Within two years, the Americanism Commission could report that at its instigation 25 States had passed laws requiring English to be the medium of instruction in all public schools. The 1921 Legion Convention offered the support of the Legion to all social organizations looking toward the welfare of the alien, and it offered Legion backing to all schools engaged in educating aliens.

The same Convention attacked the "padrone" system that kept laborers in perpetual debt to their employers. It declared war on usurious money lenders and "all individuals whose methods of business result in the practical enslavement of the alien for years, thereby retarding...his attainment of citizenship." It called on the government to enforce neglected laws requiring proficiency in the English language and a knowledge of American civics and history as a condition of citizenship.

The Legion itself has run a number of noteworthy naturalization schools for aliens, many of which are still in business. It has as often joined in community-wide naturalization-training and "welcome citizen" projects. Most of these efforts are below the national and state legislative level and are carried on

by the respective Posts and Districts.

In 1926, Theodore Roosevelt Post in Vineland, N. J., began conducting a class for the Americanization of aliens. Shoemaker Post, in Bridgeton, N. J., has maintained a naturalization course for aliens for many years. Last fall it trained and welcomed into citizenship the first mass-inducted group of Japanese-born "aliens." Some of them had been in the U. S. more than 50 years, but did not become eligible for citizenship until the McCarran-Walter Act was passed.

The Legion has long participated in the naturalization of aliens in New Hampshire's industrial towns. Sweeney Post, in Manchester, was a pioneer in Legion-sponsored Americanization classes in New England. Today, the Legion in New Hampshire holds naturalization exercises in superior courts 12 times a year.

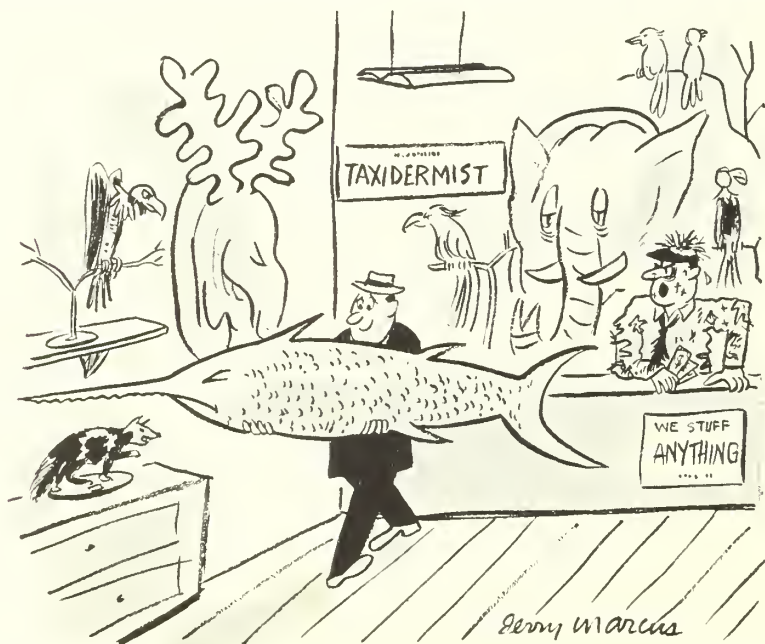
Some of the early joint programs in which the Legion joined with other civic groups to assist and welcome new candidates for citizenship grew to huge proportions. A city-wide Americanization Council in Portland, Oregon, had giant stature by 1939, when, on Washington's birthday, 1,247 newly made citizens were welcomed by a packed house in the city Auditorium. The Council had started in 1920.

That same year, the Legion Auxiliary in Massachusetts gave a welcoming reception to 280 persons in Boston who had been naturalized in April, while in Schenectady, N. Y., a Legion-instigated community naturalization committee turned out 500 residents to give a glad hand to 150 new citizens.

Early in 1927, H. W. Peterson of Alonzo Cudworth Post, Milwaukee, was teaching English to three German war veterans who had settled in Milwaukee, when he discovered that his pupils had fought against him in battle at Stenay in WWI. Instead of finishing the battle, they called in a photographer.

Silver Bow Post, in Butte, Montana, opened a citizenship school for aliens in the mid-Thirties, and Sidney L. Smith Post, in Aberdeen, S. D., joined in a cooperative citizenship school in 1936.

All of the Legion's experience in the naturalization field indicates that the baiting of aliens as 50-50 Americans earlier in the century was a mistake. Most aliens yearned to become Americanized, but leadership in Americanism had to come from American citizens first. Today, in San Francisco, the Board of Education and the American Legion cooperate in training and welcoming 8,000 new citizens a year through adult education courses and impressive naturalization ceremonies. The experience of the program is that "for all the new Americans the fires of their ambition to read, write and



"The next time you bring in a fish, please make sure it's dead!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

... speak English and to know more about American institutions and responsibilities burn fiercely."

From its beginnings, the Legion was aware that aliens weren't the only ones who were dangerously under-educated for citizenship in America. The 1921 Legion Convention noted that 24.9 percent of the draftees of WW1 could not read English. Compulsory education existed on the State law books, but not in fact. "It is a matter of official record," the Legion noted, "that of the 27,000,000 children of school age in the U. S., but 15,000,000 are in daily attendance. . . . The U. S. ranks only ninth among the civilized nations of the world in educational matters. . . . This indicates a menace to the national welfare."

In 1921, compulsory education was a farce because a child in grammar school could take out "working papers" and quit school with little more in his head than the alphabet and the multiplication tables. With this meager fund of learning he would eventually be an American voter. Officially sponsored child labor was defeating the universal education laws.

The Legion threw itself behind the extension of universal education, and gave its strong legislative backing to the laws that now forbid child labor.

Within the public schools, teaching standards were low. Concern over the state of the public schools and an appreciation of the need for higher educational standards were not felt as keenly by the general public as by the Legion.

On July 4, 1921, members of the Legion's Americanism Commission met with leaders of the National Education Association (the national body of school teachers) at Des Moines, Iowa. They jointly endorsed universal education; the teaching of American citizenship, civics, history and ideals in the schools, and the raising of standards for the certification of teachers. Out of the meeting also came American Education Week to foster a closer knowledge and wider appreciation of the public schools by the citizens of every town in America. Last fall, American Education Week was observed for the 33rd time. By then it had two additional sponsors—the national PTA and the U. S. Office of Education.

The Legion's Americanism Commission insisted that because all school children grow up to be voters and citizens, United States history and civil government and other citizenship education should receive the "full and intimate study" of school children.

To that, the National Education Association fully agreed in 1921.

But, in the Thirties, powerful educational leaders pushed citizenship training and factual studies of American



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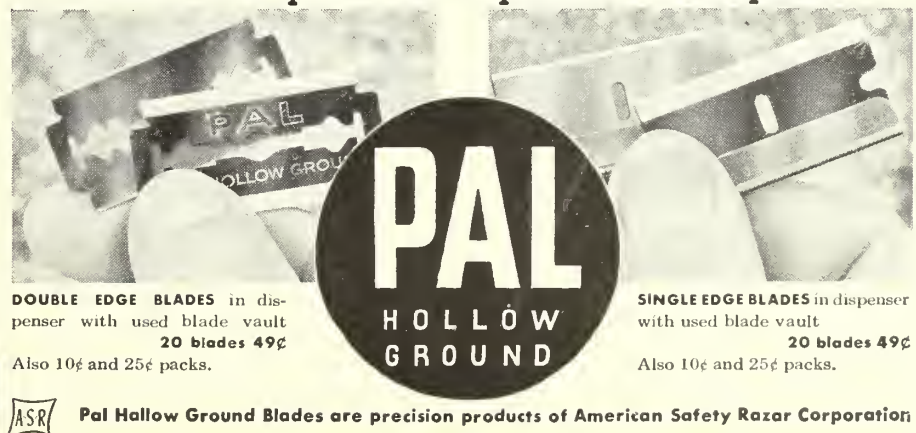
INJECTOR BLADES in precision-fit injector for all injector-type razors. Used blade vault—a Pal exclusive . . . **20 blades 59¢**

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government out of many of the public schools. An absurd educational fad was developed in some of the leading teachers colleges. It held that children can learn better by discussing things among themselves without being "prejudiced" by the teacher.

When the "new education" went so far as to make it stylish for schools and textbooks to pass over most teaching of American civics and history and ridicule the rest, the Legion declared war on the new trend and led the way in a series of exposures of subversive textbooks and teaching practices. The service that the Legion rendered America and its schools in exposing the Rugg books in the Thirties has probably never been correctly estimated. Few other groups in the land could have endured the educated tongue-lashing, which the Legion got, long enough to prove their point.

Today, educational leadership has nearly swung the full circle, and is almost back to the position that the Legion never left. On Feb. 5 this year, the National Education Association released a news bulletin under a headline which might as well have been dated July 4, 1921. The heading read: **THE NATION'S SCHOOL EXECUTIVES FOCUS ATTENTION UPON EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.** In the release, Lawrence G. Derthick, President of the American Association of School Administrators who were about to convene in Atlantic City, N. J., said: "This country's need for sound citizenship is a major reason for the support of the public schools. This responsibility . . . at this moment in history becomes paramount." The 1954 convention of school administrators, he said, would discuss an "all-out program to maintain and advance those ideals upon which our nation has been building for more than a century and a half."

Although it has taken many forms, the training of future citizens for their responsibilities has encompassed almost everything that the Legion has meant by 100% Americanism. The pronouncements of the National Conventions have often worked unnoticed in the national and state legislative halls and city councils to help create the very different world of today where child labor no longer exists, where immigration policy is related to the nation's capacity to absorb new blood, where illiteracy is nearly dead, where elementary and high school education is nearly universal.

But the Legion also played its part along Main Street. The big national Americanism programs that have been the Legion's own have been singularly aimed at encouraging scholarship and instilling ideals in youth.

In the name of Americanism, Legion

Posts sponsor nearly 4,000 Boy Scout Troops. In 1937, the National Legion espoused the National High School Oratorical Contests, which are carefully thought out to get school children to know the United States Constitution.

In cooperation with their local schools, Legion Posts have sponsored oratorical contests in which, to date, almost an even three million school children have given a public address about the Constitution. The National Legion has given more than \$100,000 in college scholarships to the national oratorical winners. In New York, West Virginia, Colorado and other States, the State winners also earn scholarships, while various lesser prizes are awarded local winners by Legion Posts and Districts.

Nearly a million boys a year compete

ANGLES ON CARS

(Answers to quiz on pages 18 & 19)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Packard | 10. Studebaker |
| 2. Cadillac | 11. Hudson |
| 3. Pontiac | 12. De Soto |
| 4. Chevrolet | 13. Chrysler |
| 5. Willys | 14. Nash |
| 6. Oldsmobile | 15. Lincoln |
| 7. Ford | 16. Mercury |
| 8. Plymouth | 17. Kaiser |
| 9. Dodge | 18. Buick |

in adult-led Legion-sponsored Junior Baseball, playing on 16,000 teams. Any one of them can win the nationally sponsored Little World Series, in a national elimination tournament that's been going for 27 years.

In addition to sponsoring the national programs, individual Legion Posts invent their own Americanism programs. The national organization urges that Posts which wish to create a memorial to their fallen comrades establish living memorials, and these often take the form of memorial scholarships. Thus, last Feb. 20, Mnookin-Brown Post #68, in Kansas City, made its sixth annual award of college scholarships, totaling \$1,000, to Kansas City high school seniors, as a memorial to the fallen servicemen of WW2.

To encourage scholarship and leadership in youngsters, Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units give thousands of American Legion School Medal Awards to school boys and girls every year, and there is a national trophy for the Legion organization in that State in which the most awards are given each year. More than 18,000 Legion School Awards were given last year.

Among the most remarkable, energetic and contagious Legion Americanism programs are the Legion Boys' States. A Boys' State is a sort of Congress of high school juniors, who meet, usually in the state capitol or at the state

university, and conduct government on the town, county and State level. There is now a Boys' State in every State but Rhode Island. Two Boys' Staters from each one are elected to Boys' Nation, which is held in Washington, D. C. Most Boys' States have several hundred boys, each one sponsored by his hometown Legion Post. Some Posts have sent as many as 35 boys at once. Today, the Legion Auxiliary sponsors Girls' States in most of the States of the Union.

In Nebraska, the public schools have adopted Boys' State on the county level in such a way that every high school boy and girl in the State participates in a youth county government. The full school enrollment are the "citizens," who, after a campaign, name their representatives to the county government in an election conducted in accordance with local law. In each county seat, the Legion then holds its boys' and girls' county government for the elected representatives. Stories come out of Nebraska, from people who are unwilling to name names, that real office-holders who didn't take their high school visitors too seriously have been unseated in real elections by the efforts of those same visitors.

It was because Legionnaires knew that 100% Americanism meant to them what the Legion Americanism programs meant, that they refused to drop the phrase in the face of ridicule. It is probably true that a lot of the ridicule of 100% Americanism comes from people who don't know what it has meant in the 35 years since the Legion gave the phrase permanence.

Thus, last year, MGM studios released a semi-documentary film called *The Hoaxsters* which exposed Stalin communism and Hitler-Mussolini fascism. The picture was personally produced by Dore Schary, MGM studio-head. At the end of the film, Mr. Schary injected a warning to beware of 100% Americanism, which he seemed to believe was akin to fascism. The film ridiculed 100% Americanism when several actors popped their heads onto the screen in a montage.

"I'm 100% American," said one.

"I'm 200 percent," said another.

"300," added a third.

Plainly, Mr. Schary's attention has been elsewhere during the 35 years since the Legion took "100% Americanism" from the night riders and gave it back to America. By all accounts he would never ridicule the modern Americanism if he knew what it meant. Schary once wrote a book about Father Flanagan's Boys Town in Nebraska, and later won an Oscar for his picture *The Story of Boys Town*. Boys Town, on a tiny scale, is a fair example of what 100% Americanism has meant since the Legion adopted it 35 years ago. THE END

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE

(Continued from page 23)

line of more than 6,000 miles. All recreation facilities and services on TVA lakes are operated by either private enterprise or public agencies other than TVA. For instance, State Park Commissions of Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee administer eleven State Parks located on TVA lakes. These have a total of approximately 16,600 acres within their boundaries. Some of them contain complete vacation facilities, including overnight

WALLY



(From May, 1941 A.E.M.)

accommodations and food services. Others emphasize day-use activities.

County and municipal parks total 28 and use another 3,000 acres of public land on the shoreline. The local park programs feature day-use activities — picnicking, outdoor games, swimming, boating, hiking, etc. Recreation areas are included in U. S. Forest Service lands bordering several TVA lakes.

The slack waters of the TVA lakes lend themselves to almost every kind of recreation boating use — rowboats, canoes, yachts and river steamers. When construction of reservoirs of the Tennessee River system was begun, not more than 600 pleasure craft were using the waters. Boating is now a growing industry. Over 2,000 cruisers, runabouts, and speedboats, with an average value of over \$4,000 and some 5,000 fishing boats, rowboats and canoes with an average value of over \$100, are located on the lakes. In addition, hundreds of car-top and trailer boats and canoes are transported to the lakes for occasional use. Small boats can be launched or taken out of the water at dock locations and at public access points. Runways or ramps are used at most of the larger boat docks for launching inboard craft. Small amphibious planes are increasing sporting use of the waters of the Ten-



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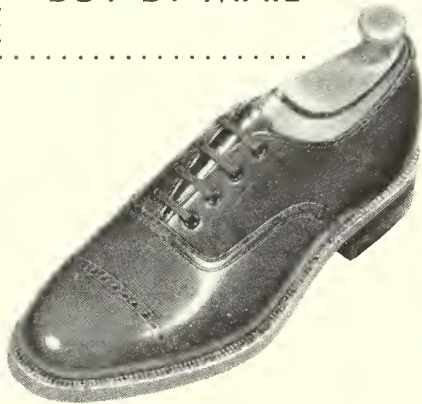
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The "X-SERVICEMAN" A \$10.00 VALUE

FOR XTRA WEAR

Styled exactly like the "Legionnaire"—only differences are that "X-Serviceman" has Neolite sole and fine kip upper leather. Order style number 362 (brown); 363 (black). We pay postage.

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nessee River. Recreation craft have free privilege of locking through the dams.

Guide service is available or can be arranged at many of the docks. Almost all docks sell motor fuels and oils. Repair service, wet storage, and supplies as well as rentals are available, too. The following are the approximate prevailing rates charged for facilities and services: Boats, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; motors, \$3 to \$7.50 per day; Guides, \$5 to \$7 per day.

Principal game fish available are bass, crappie, walleyed pike, sauger, and bream. Various types of light fishing tackle are used to catch them. All TVA lakes are open to year-round fishing, the regulations in force being those of the State in which the fisherman finds himself. The States themselves enforce the regulations. A number of dock operators are authorized to issue fishing licenses.

Overnight rental accommodations for tourists, vacationers, and fishermen have been developing rapidly on lake frontage property. Individual units for two or more persons total well over 2,000 and afford facilities for some 9,000 overnight guests. Accommodations range in quality from modest fishing cabins to deluxe tourist courts. Thousands of other accommodations have been built within the past several years along the highways and in the towns and cities near the TVA lakes.

Accommodations are available at most State Parks. For instance, cottages on Kentucky Lake—the largest man-made lake in the world, with 2,300 miles of shoreline—range in size from the one-bedroom, efficiency type to those with three large bedrooms. Housekeeping cottages are completely furnished, with electric refrigerator, range and hot water heater. And you don't have to worry about loading down your car

with such items as silver, kitchenware, china, glassware, bedding and linen. All these are available at the park. You don't need to worry about groceries, either, because they are obtainable in the park or nearby.

If you or your family want to forget about cooking, you can reserve a room in the lodge or hotel. Housekeeping cottages containing a bedroom, kitchen and bath can be obtained at the parks for as low as \$7 per day. For a larger family desiring additional space, a living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath combination may be had for \$8.50 per day. Lodge rooms begin at around \$2.50 per day, with the hotel rooms from \$4.50 a day and up. Overnight camping is permissible on many miles of publicly owned shorelines; however, there are relatively few improved camp sites, except at boat docks and parks. Trailer parking and facilities are available at these.

Hundreds of summer cottage sites have been built for private use on the lake shores. Cottage sites are sold by TVA at public auction. Private developers also subdivide and sell land for this purpose. More than 1,500 summer cottages have already been constructed and their average value is over \$4,000.

Private club sites are offered through sale or public auction by TVA. Present use of these club sites is principally by sporting groups, yacht clubs, employee organizations and local churches.

TVA leases and sells land for group camp use. Leases are executed with public agencies and such quasi-public organizations as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Future Farmers of America, YMCA and YWCA, and educational institutions. Over 38 group camps are now in operation on TVA lakes. Lands for quasi-public groups are usually leased at the rate of \$1.00 per acre per



"Church pageant or not, I still think they've got him playing way out of character."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

year. The quantity of land leased depends upon site limitations and the program of the sponsoring group.

With the possible exception of Lake Mead and the Colorado River Valley, the TVA lakes are far more advanced in both facilities and accommodations than most of the other federal reservoirs. But the others are catching up. For example, the Corps of Engineers in the Vicksburg District plans to lease commercial sites on all four newly completed reservoirs in the State of Mississippi this year to operators who will efficiently care for private boats and



"You're a very sick mushroom expert!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

furnish supplies, services and provide boat rentals.

But whether the reservoirs are new or old, or have complete accommodations or not, fishing is superior. Investigation of several leading reservoirs by government conservation agencies showed that most fish died of old age in the lakes; fishermen harvested only a small percentage of the catchable population. As a matter of fact, several reservoirs in recent years had to open the spawning beds of the black bass in an effort to reduce overpopulation. For this reason most reservoirs allow year-round fishing and a more liberal creel limit.

To maintain this large population of game fish and thus assure good angling it is necessary to have unpolluted water, adequate spawning conditions, an abundance of food and cover, and the correct combination of fishes for each type of water. In some waters one or more of these factors may be lacking and as a result fishing is poor.

In recent years, for example, the reservoir has given conservation authorities concern due to the increase in carp, suckers and such. Studies have seemed to indicate large man-made lakes in

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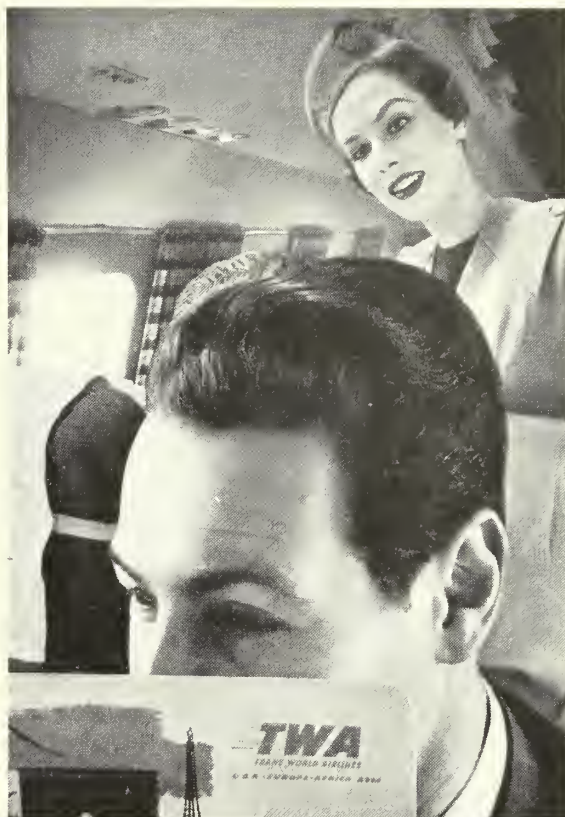
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AMAZING THING! *By Cooper*

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TING FOR
TOES SURE
IS A HIT!



which those species flourished follow a fairly definite pattern of productivity. With food abundant from fertile areas of drowned vegetation, bass generally are numerous the first years. Then there often follows a period when bass fishing gets spotty. Lesser species, such as crappie, move ahead. In lakes where conditions are right, carp and other rough fish tend to crowd out the more desirable kinds. But with intensive and intelligent management, the trash fish can be kept down and the game species will remain abundant.

One important phase of fish management involves surveys with the view to improving fishing conditions. The quality of fishing in a body of water is often measured by taking a creel census. The census is usually taken at a boat pier or road checking point, where the angler is interviewed after a day of fishing. In most instances the number of fish caught and length of time spent fishing are recorded. The length of time required to catch one fish, on the average, indicates the quality of the fishing. Data are also obtained on the total catch of fish from the lake, the kinds of fish, and their size and condition. Such catch records correspond to a set of books for a business. They enable conservation authorities to know accurately what is going on in a lake.

Some of the principal conclusions of the survey in man-made lakes are worth noting. Investigations at Clear Lake in Northern California showed that shore areas open to fishing during the spawning season produced as many bass fingerlings as shore areas closed to fishing during the spawning season. Results: The bass season remains open during the spring spawning season at most reservoirs.

Tests in Alabama showed it was practically impossible to reduce the population of largemouth bass and bluegills by more than 50 percent from lakes by hook and line fishing. As the number of fish was reduced the food per fish became more plentiful and the fish had less reason to bite.

Studies of the San Diego reservoirs in Southern California showed high quality bass and crappie fishing maintained over a long period without stocking. Result: Stocking of warm-water fishes in such waters is not necessary.

All types of fishing techniques are possible on man-made lakes. Many fishing experts claim that the best fishing is not on the lake itself but in the tail water just below the dams and where clear side streams enter the lake. Although most reservoirs are open all year, the best fishing time undoubtedly is in the spring. Late April, May and June are productive of largemouth bass (the most common game fish in reservoirs), crappie, walleyes and other warm-water species. Later in the season, forage fish are plentiful, natural food is easy to catch, and sport fish don't bother to strike at artificial lures. Too, they go deep, where summer waters are cooler. The fishing picks up again for these fish in the fall—September and October. Channel catfish can be caught the year 'round.

Man-made lakes offer special fishing delicacies to the sportsman. Arizona, for instance, has probably the only stretch of a major stream in the United States where trout fishing is feasible and is permitted every month of the year. This is along the Colorado River immediately below Hoover Dam. There the water is always cold, clear and open for fishing. The depth of Lake Mead,

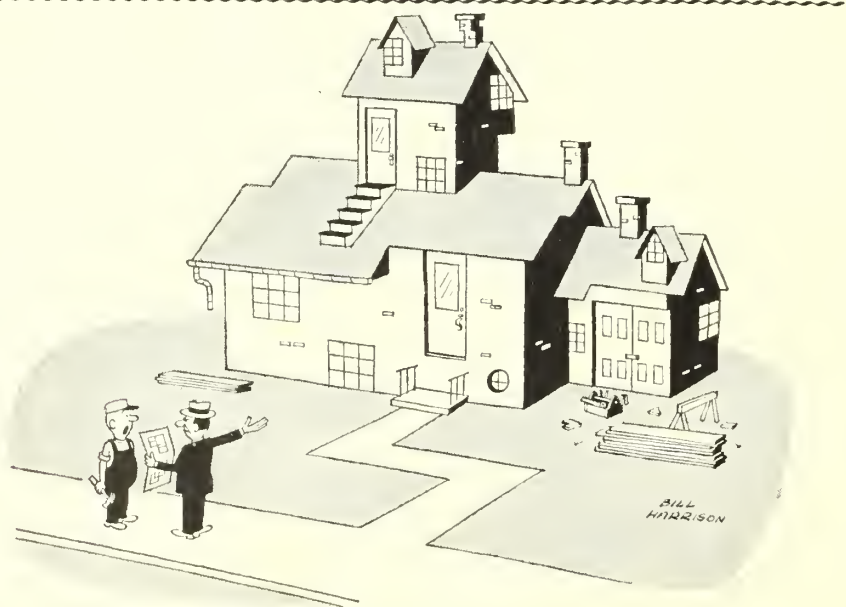
above the dam, assures cold bottom water even in midsummer; this is allowed to escape in regulated flow, which provides stable temperatures for trout in the river below.

One of the chief complaints sportsmen have of federal man-made lakes is the annoying annual drawdown of the reservoirs to feed the electric power turbines and irrigation ditches. This drawdown mars the beauty of the lake and offers a fishing and boating handicap in fluctuating surface levels. Dams have also cut down on certain types of fishing activities in some localities. Chinook salmon, for example, once entered many Idaho streams, but runs now are limited. The Grand Coulee dam blocks this migratory species from all upper tributaries of the Columbia River.

Many duck hunters in the United States and Canada are against the building of federal dams. They contend that, since most dams and reservoirs follow the lowlands, the fertile river bottoms—the most prolific waterfowl refuges—these projects are ruining duck hunting in the United States. But the successful conservation programs featuring man-made lakes, which recognize the related values of fish, wild life and recreation, boost the outdoor opportunities for the growing numbers of American sportsmen and increase the economic value of many sections of the United States.

One of the most comprehensive looks at present and future man-made lakes in the U. S. is the map prepared by the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., entitled "Navigation and Flood Control Projects." Printed by the Army Map Service, this map shows by means of a keyed color scheme reservoirs completed or under construction by the Corps of Engineers; reservoirs authorized by Congress; reservoirs considered for selection in an authorized plan; and natural lakes and private reservoirs of other government and state agencies.

For information concerning TVA activities, write Information Office, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. "Recreation and Conservation," a brochure available from the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington 25, D. C., tells among other things, of boating and fishing facilities available on a number of impoundments created in Western States under the Bureau's auspices. These man-made waterways—located, in some instances where only cactus and sagebrush prevailed in earlier days—are in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. THE END



"Otherwise, how do you like it?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

PIN-UP

(Continued from page 12)

"Like happening to visit this town for as long as I say. Like for instance meeting up with a certain first sergeant and giving him the business."

I said, "You got a hell of an idea of getting even with somebody."

"Jeez!" he says. "You're dumb."

"So I'm dumb. But I ain't so dumb I'd get mad if a cookie like that wanted to use the second straw in my ice cream soda."

We stepped outside for a little fresh air. "About Gloria Gayle," says Eddie. "There's possibilities. Suppose she came down here and set herself up a hotel suite. Suppose Dave Gruber happened to meet her."

"He don't use his head only to have headaches with, Eddie. You introduce him to a female like that, and right away he smells a mice."

"I don't introduce him. Somebody else does. I ain't in it at all, see. It's just Gruber and Gloria. Meanwhile I pass the word around. The boys all watch him falling. When she's got him cuttin' out paper dolls, that's where I step in."

"How?"

"I take her away. I come in from left field and knock her off. I make a prime sucker out of Brother Gruber."

So that's the way it starts. About ten days later Gloria Gayle shows up, and from then on, life is different.

You cut dames' pictures out of magazines and pin 'em up over your cot. You stare at 'em by the hour and you do a lot of dreaming. But you never actually believe they're real. So when you meet one in the flesh—and a few clothes—it pins your ears back.

She put up at the Palmetto, which was the best hotel in town. Frankie Horak, who had been selected by Eddie as go-between because he hated Dave Gruber's guts but had sense enough not to show it, met her at the station. Even before I saw her in person, I knew all about her. I knew she had arrived with three suitcases, two trunks and the same collie that was in the picture with her.

The introduction part was simple. Frankie Horak takes the dame for a promenade. He knows First Sergeant Dave Gruber is in town.

They meet outside a store on State Street, Frankie says, "Hey, Sarge . . . excuse me a minute. I gotta ask you somethin'."

Gruber halts and growls, "What is it?"

Frankie goes into a pitch about some detail he's got. According to him, Dave

ain't listening or looking. Not at Frankie, he ain't looking. So Private Horak breaks off. He says, "Sorry, Sarge. Shake hands with my friend, Gloria Gayle."

Gloria lays down an optical barrage. She says, "Ooooooh! All those chevrons. You must be somebody very important."

Well, he tells her he ain't anything but a non-com and she makes like she's allergic to anybody except such. According to Frankie, Dave Gruber falls for her line like a ton of bricks. He laps it up and begs for more.

Eddie Watson asks, "So what happened then, Frankie?"

"Well, Eddie, I done like you told me. I said her and I was headed for a sandwich and a drink and would he join us. He would. We batted the ball around for a while, and then I said I'd have to be hustling back to camp. I suggested maybe he'd be good enough to walk Gloria back to the Palmetto and he said sure. She said she didn't think she ought to trouble a great big, virile man like him, and he said it wasn't no trouble. So I came back here, leaving our top kick glassy-eyed."

That was the way the snowball started, and right away quick it be-

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • MAY, 1954 • 55

came an avalanche. I would have bet six, two and even that Dave Gruber wouldn't fall for any female, but what the hell! When a doll like that turns on the heat, even a first sergeant ain't got a chance. It got to be an accepted thing: seeing him and her and the collie together.

Dave Gruber never seemed to realize what a sap he was making of himself. It wasn't so much what Gloria did as the way she did it. She'd take him shopping with her, and then she'd vanish into the stores and leave him out-side with the collie.

No kidding. You never saw anything so funny in your life, him walkin' the pooch up and down, up and down, waiting for the blonde bombshell to come back from the cosmetic counter.

This went on for more than two weeks. Then Gloria reported to Eddie that everything was set for the pay-off. According to her, our top kick was about to wangle himself a three-day pass. He wanted to go to some discreet little town . . . and he had asked her to go with him.

"Why, the ol' picklepudding," chortles Eddie. "Imagine him makin' that kind of a play. A weekend with you, when I thought he wouldn't consider anything less than marriage."

"He's no dope," states Miss Gayle. "He's had this on his mind since we first met. Maybe I ought to be insulted."

"You do," says Eddie gallantly, "and I'll chuck you back into the alley where I found you. You're playing this straight across the board. He wants a weekend

with you . . . you let him think he's gonna get it. Keep him on the griddle. See that he's cooked on both sides. And when you're ready to flatten him, be sure I got a lot of the boys around to enjoy the laugh."

"How's it to be?" she wants to know.

"Let him get all steamed up about this weekend. Then when everything is set, you tell him it's off. Tell him you met a big handsome man you couldn't help going for. That'll be me. Then I'll start paradin' you around town, and First Sergeant Dave Gruber will be cut down to half my size."

Well, the fatal weekend approaches. Gloria reports that she'll make her play that night. Eddie goes into town with all of us who could get away from camp. We know in advance that Gruber is parked in Gloria's suite.

When Eddie figures things are ripe, we drift upstairs. There's ten of us. Enough so that when we start spreading the story, it's got to be believed. We stop outside the door and listen.

What we hear is noise. Lots of noise. Mostly it is being made by Gloria. We can't hear the words, but we know something is popping.

"Zero hour!" Eddie grins. "Here's where Mister Gruber gets what he's been askin' for."

With that he opens the door, which Gloria has left off the latch by prearrangement. He barges through and we follow.

What we see is plenty. Dave Gruber is standing by the window looking as excited as a hunk of granite. The collie

is standing near him. Gloria is clad in a dress which displays a lot of Gloria.

The last man in closes the door. And then a funny thing happens.

Gloria's violet eyes light on Eddie Watson. What they got in them ain't affection.

She shoulders us aside. She comes to a halt in front of Eddie.

"You rat!" she yells. "You dirty, lowdown, sneaking, two-timing son of a louse!"

Eddie says, "Hey — what gives? What's wrong?"

He shouldn't have asked that. Because right away Gloria starts to tell him what's wrong. Mostly she describes what's wrong with him. It's more than I thought, and her way of expressing it didn't leave anything to the imagination.

"So this is your idea of a gag," she finishes. "So I'm to take this big ox for a ride. So I'm to build him up for a crash. So that's what you tell me. Why you . . ." and she's off again on an analysis of Eddie's ancestry.

Dave Gruber is looking. Just looking. Not saying a word.

Eddie Watson says, "I don't get it, Gloria. I thought you told me he already had propositioned you. I thought you said he wanted you to go away with him for a weekend."

"That's it!" she screams. "That weekend! Dave Gruber's slow, careful build-up to that weekend. He had ideas. He was working on me all the time." She turns away from Eddie Watson and faces the rest of us.

"You boys came here for a laugh," she says. "You wanted a good story to pass around camp. All right, I ain't the gal to disappoint you. Me, you can laugh at. It won't matter, because I'm on my way as of immediately. But where you'll get your real laugh, boys — is with him." She points at Eddie. "There's the lad who's been taken for the ride."

"Dave Gruber never fell for me," she tells us. "He never wanted me for any weekend."

"The gimmick?" moans Eddie. "What's the gimmick, Gloria?"

"You want to know?" says the passionate blonde. "Well, I'll tell you. If you had taken time out to ask what Dave Gruber was in civilian life, you'd maybe have figured out the answer with that peanut brain of yours."

"What is the answer?"

"The collie!" she howls. "My dog! Dave Gruber is half owner of the Sun-bright Kennels. He spotted my dog as one of the great champions. It wasn't my picture he pinned up, it was the dog's picture. And when he suggested the weekend, he had the dog in mind — not me. All he wanted was to introduce my dog to one of the nicest lady collies in his kennel."

THE END



"I'm doing the best I can and I am *not* deliberately trying to make him lose a 'Never Tardy' pin!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

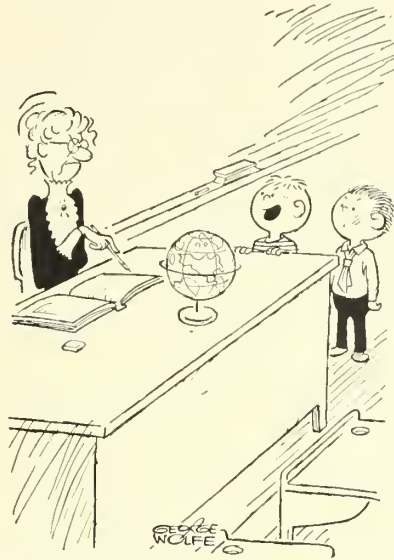
HOW TO GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

(Continued from page 17)

promptly and properly. Well-presented complaints by informed consumers who are intelligent in their gripes are appreciated and courteously received by manufacturers of good products who take pride in the standing their brand name has among consumers generally.

There is no reason why the individual consumer should not get a credit rating on a firm about which he knows little but whose product he is planning to buy. Most businessmen are familiar with the credit-checking organizations and also the facilities of their banks in obtaining credit references and other business data on various firms.

Sometimes this service is done without charge in cases where there are substantial banking accounts; in other cases there may be a fee of something like \$5 to obtain a credit reference and other helpful information about a firm, particularly one in a distant city, or one from which it is planned to buy by mail. On the painting of a home or the purchase of a heating system, for example, it will be advisable to get a credit rating on the contractors doing the painting or the installation and on the distributor or manufacturer of the heating system if there is any reason at all



"Hutchinson here doesn't believe me when I tell him you smiled last Thursday!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to question their competence and financial responsibility.

In some cases such reference books as *Poor's Register of Directors and Executives* or *Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers* may give enough infor-

mation to be helpful; these books are found in large public libraries or banks. The reference librarian in any large library will undoubtedly be able to refer you to local or state industrial directories also. Your bank will often be glad to help you interpret the information.

If, for example, the report indicates that a vendor or manufacturer has a bank balance "in low three figure amounts," it would hardly be desirable to enter into any substantial transaction with him if you judge that there is any likelihood that you will later need to ask him to make good on a defective, low-grade, short-lived, inefficient, or hazardous product, or poor workmanship.

Throughout the United States there are a number of Better Business Bureaus that will be glad to supply information on particular firms, products, service agencies, and warnings about gyps and frauds in their particular localities. Several Better Business Bureaus, for example, have done excellent work in exposing shady practices in the field of TV servicing, furnace cleaning and installation, painting, and reroofing rackets.

The National Better Business Bureau in New York has issued some inval-



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able warnings on chemical specialties that make miraculous promises for improvement in safety of driving of automobiles, savings of gasoline mileage, as well as dopes and additives which claim to achieve improvement in automobile performance, smoothness of operation, economy, etc.

If you buy something by mail, it is wise to save the advertising literature and sales claims until after you have had an opportunity to try out the product to learn whether it lives up to its promises. The Post Office Department is usually quite alert in proceeding against mail frauds and if you have good reason for believing that the product you purchased was misrepresented you will find it helpful to write a letter of complaint setting forth the problem in detail, together with the sales claims, to the Postmaster of the city in which the manufacturer or distributor operates. One may expect that prompt attention will be given such complaints.

Misleading advertising also comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D.C., and it is helpful to bring to their attention cases in which you believe products have been misrepresented. The Commission's action, however, is so slow that frequently the advertising objected to has had its effect and then been discontinued long before action can be taken, or at any rate completed.

Just as few businesses would operate in important transactions without a written contract, it will be to the individual purchaser's advantage to get guarantees in writing. Recently there have appeared on the market new developments in the field of storage batteries that are being sold on the claim of very long life. The claim may be made orally by a dealer or salesman who says that the battery will last five to seven years, or the life of a car, or some other persuasive figure.

Batteries, like any other appliance on which a guarantee is important, should never be bought without a guarantee in writing showing the manufacturer's and dealer's full names and addresses and exactly where and under what conditions the guarantee will be met if there is reason to ask for fulfillment of its terms later on. No one can expect to collect a refund on the basis of sales claims not committed to writing over the company's official signature. Indeed, the manufacturer or distributor is likely to assert that no such claim was made or if it was that it was unauthorized. Which leaves you, the purchaser, holding an empty bag.

In buying a battery guaranteed for an exceptionally long life be sure that the price is not higher than is warranted by the actual life that you expect it to give you. If, for example, you plan to turn

in your automobile every third year it would be false economy to pay a higher than customary price for a battery that is asserted to be good for five to seven years.

It is always important to find out whether the company is a substantial one, in business for a number of years, and likely to be in a position to make good on the guarantee if a failure occurs. An impressive certificate accompanying a brand of sunglasses which was headed "Your 100 Year Guarantee Certificate" was of little value two years later to one unluckily purchaser whose letter of complaint was returned labeled "addressee unknown." Further check on the sunglass dealer brought a form letter from a New York credit bureau with the report that the company in question was going through proceedings in the bankruptcy court.

In the case of a new device for "conditioning" water, much is made of the fact that it offers a money-back guarantee. (The prices start at around \$30 for a home installation size.) It happens, however, that this particular gadget requires installation by a plumber and even if a dissatisfied customer does get back his purchase price he may still be out-of-pocket a substantial sum for the plumber's time in installing and removing the item.

As the National Better Business Bureau has pointed out, a guarantee is no better than the firm or individual behind it, and a sound, reputable firm will be conscientious in carrying out its guarantees and promises. Be sure to read the guarantee carefully and, above all, after you have purchased an item, date the guarantee with the month, the day, and the year on which it is received. Then file it carefully where it can be found at any later time.

Whether a small sum or a large sum is involved, if the purchase is unsatisfactory, make an effort to collect under the terms outlined in the guarantee. If you get into the habit of insisting that the guarantee be carried out, you will find that you are saving yourself a not insignificant amount on your purchases or you will have learned to be such a shrewd shopper that you pick articles right the first time, in which event you may have a future in merchandising yourself. You can also comfort yourself with the knowledge that by insisting a guarantee be carried out you will be helping consumers with less initiative.

Don't fall for the high-pressure sales tactics of a store that lures you with an attractive "bargain" which, as the trade terms it, is "nailed to the floor." In certain appliance fields, an article is often put on sale at a most attractive price. But when you ask for it, you find it cannot be sold because "it is the only one left" and must remain in the win-

dow or "it was sold" before you got there. If you can't buy the appliance you came for, refuse to buy a higher-priced item in that store.

Remember that at the present time you are very fortunately situated. It is a buyers' market, which means that there are more products than customers. Your trade is going to be sought after with all the techniques known to advertising and salesmanship. It has been estimated that 15% buy on quality, no matter what the price; 70% are quality and price conscious; and 15% buy on price alone. Which kind of consumer are you?

Before you part with your hard-earned money on the basis of advertising claims, ask for proof of the points claimed in the advertising. If proof is not forthcoming, it will be the part of wisdom to hold on to your money.

Keep in mind the fact that at the present time there is near-saturation of the market for many new appliances and that secondhand cars and new ones too are piling up in dealers' lots. If you have

the "know how" for making a wise selection in the secondhand field you should be able to pick up some bargains, particularly where you need a second car in the family or need some appliances for light or occasional use in your cabin in the woods or cottage on the lake. Admittedly there are many pitfalls in buying secondhand items; here is a field where a carefully written guarantee of satisfactory performance or your money back should be thoroughly explored, and be sure the guarantee is worded so that it really protects you.

It takes a bit of work to get more for your money—the keeping of records, ability to do arithmetic, and a stout determination to say "no" until you have thoroughly explored the field. Careful buying may seem too difficult for those who are tempted to be the first in their community to buy some new item, but it will pay dividends in savings made on purchases. Take it "slow and easy" if you want to get the most for your money.

THE END

WHOSE CIVIL LIBERTIES?

(Continued from page 21)

of impartiality, the ACLU also asked Miller to look into charges that anti-communists had been similarly excluded. The Union's concern was sparked by the publication of *Red Channels*, a small volume listing the communist-front affiliations of some 150 radio-TV artists. (It may be noted that the ACLU gave its blessings to a boycott of the sponsors of the TV "Amos 'n' Andy" show because the show allegedly was offensive to Negroes.)

The ACLU's position on this controversy had already been made abundantly clear. Conveniently forgetting its reiterated concern over freedom of the press, it had joined the Liberal-communist onslaught against *Red Channels*, and its sponsor, the newsletter *Counter-attack*. The Union's counsel, Arthur Garfield Hays, who was coincidentally earning private fees as attorney to some of the people listed in the book, was leading the vigilantes.

Aided by Alan Reitman, the ACLU's publicity man, Miller wrote *The Judges and The Judged*, which was published by Doubleday, in a flurry of publicity, with the Union's imprimatur.² The book was such a fraud it produced a split within the ACLU. It falsely contended that those listed in *Red Channels* were unable to find work, that in "not a single instance" had an anti-communist been blacklisted. To prove his point, Miller "quoted" a number of anonymous and mythical producers.

²The ACLU spent \$2,980.53 of its funds for research and advertising of the book.

He invented stories out of whole cloth to smear anti-communists; he falsified statistics.

Reviewers in major newspapers who hailed the book didn't bother to check the facts. That task was left to Merlyn S. Pitzele, a member of the ACLU Board and one of the country's outstanding labor experts, who published two devastatingly careful analyses of *The Judges and The Judged*. He demonstrated that the book was full of "half-truths, distortions, and lies," and he furnished evidence which showed that Miller and Reitman had deliberately turned down proof that *over the years anti-communists in radio-TV had been blacklisted*. Finally, Miller grudgingly admitted many of the errors, but explained that if his "math" was wrong it was because he relied on a "researcher."

The Pitzele rebuttal widely discredited Miller, but the Authors League elected him as its president. The ACLU hastily set up a committee to study Miller's book. But when the committee sustained Pitzele, the ACLU suppressed its report. Publicly, the Union admitted some "important errors," but managed to slap Pitzele. *To date, the ACLU has not repudiated the book. It has, in fact, announced its "continued sponsorship."*

The Teachers Union Case. In July 1952, the New York Civil Liberties Union held a meeting protesting a ban on the use of public school auditoriums by the communist-controlled Teachers Union. At this meeting, ACLU counsel Hays acclaimed the Teachers Union



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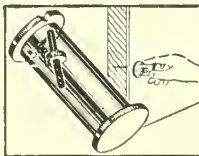
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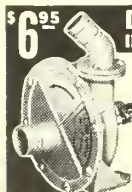
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as "our kind of people," and read a long statement prepared for him by Rose Russell, the TU's political commissar. When Daniel James, then managing editor of the socialist *New Leader*, rose to offer a viewpoint slightly at variance with that of the ACLU, he was drowned out by the organized boos of the communists in the audience.

"What astounded me," James has written of the incident, "was that the communists should be aided and abetted by such stalwarts of fair play and freedom of speech as Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel (ACLU



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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Board member), who acted as chairman . . . I was rarely able to utter three or four consecutive words without being heckled, hissed, abused, and threatened by the communists, and being restrained—sometimes physically—by the chairman . . . Seizing my arm, he directed me at the height of the communist attack to cut short my speech . . . Mr. Hays did not utter a single protest." To date, the ACLU has not rebuked Hays or Fraenkel for their betrayal of the principles of free speech. Is the ACLU an impartial champion of free speech?

The Peekskill Case. In August 1949, a group of veterans paraded in protest against a concert and rally scheduled in Peekskill, N. Y., by Paul Robeson, communist singer, and the Civil Rights Congress, a communist front. As a result of the parade, a riot resulted, a veteran was stabbed by one of the Robeson ushers, and several others were injured. Robeson never sang. A week later, a second attempt was made by the communists to hold their "concert."

This time they brought with them some 2,500 guards, armed with bats and bottles and organized in paramilitary fashion, many of them members of goon squads from the communist fur workers union. In the interim, certain anti-Semitic and anti-Negro elements in the community sought to make capital of the incident, unleashing some ugly passions. A second riot broke out, following the concert. A grand jury was impaneled which found that the communists had staged a planned provocation. It also exonerated the police of communist charges that it had deliberately encouraged the riot.

But before the grand jury had made its findings, the ACLU rushed into print with a report. According to James Rorty and Winifred Raushenbush, who did an extensive study of the riot for the Jewish magazine *Commentary*, the ACLU report was cited as "an impassioned indictment of the Peekskill community, its press, the veterans, and the police. In contrast, the communists are flatly acquitted by ACLU of any responsibility for either riot." The writers discovered in the ACLU report "a rather cavalier, and partial, handling of the facts. The grand jury presentment justly said: 'Much of its text and some of its conclusions are so far from the truth as to be scandalous.'" Rorty and Raushenbush itemize some of these scandalous misrepresentations. The American Jewish Committee dissociated itself from the ACLU report and exonerated it in a pamphlet of its own.

These are not isolated instances. The history of the ACLU is full of cases in which a double standard was applied. In the case of Edward Rumely, an extreme right-winger who pleaded the First Amendment before the Buchanan Committee and was indicted for contempt of Congress, the Union remained strangely silent, though the facts blatantly demonstrated a violation of constitutional guarantees. When the Supreme Court ruled in Rumely's favor—and when he was no longer in peril—the ACLU belatedly indorsed his position, giving the impression that it had supported him all along. Yet when the pro-communists Corliss Lamont and Julius Emspak speciously pleaded the First Amendment before the congressional committees, the ACLU rushed into print with defense of their "rights."

The indictment under the Smith Act of a group of "alleged pro-fascists" in 1943 stirred up lukewarm indignation in ACLU hearts—and the Union reserved judgment on the case until the government had presented its evidence in court. Not so when the eleven top communists were indicted in 1948. The ACLU had no need to hear the government's evidence. It was immediately clear to ACLU leaders that the Consti-

tution was in jeopardy, and the ACLU's director freely predicted from the start that the Supreme Court would reverse a finding of guilty by the lower courts. (The Supreme Court sustained the judgment on the "clear and present danger" principle—long a darling of the left—which immediately became suspect to the ACLU.)

When in *U. S. vs. Shapiro*, the courts

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This is the famous list of people who in 1935 advocated a made-in-Moscow education for young Americans. The list was made a national issue when Senator McCarthy pointed out that Edward R. Murrow was an official of the group. In the list also appear three ACLU gentry, Robert M. Hutchins, George S. Counts and Frank P. Graham. Counts is now an outspoken anti-communist.

suspended the protection of the Fifth Amendment in OPA cases, the ACLU looked briefly and turned its head away, finding no violation of the Constitution. When the West Coast racketeer Mickey Cohen was driven from city after city, without due process, the ACLU was elsewhere detained. During the Kefauver Committee investigation, the senators and staff hauled up witnesses with no notice of charges, abused them and held them up to shame and

ridicule before TV cameras, inserted loaded summaries in the record, refused those accused of confrontation and cross-examination. The ACLU remained silent, though it has screamed loudly at anti-communist Congressional committees for allegedly similar practices.

The LaFollette Committee's questions (and enforced answers) on the political associations and activities of employers elicited no complaints from the ACLU—nor did its bulletin decry then the employment of "guilt by association." The principles the ACLU espouses for communists did not apply to employers.

The ACLU has failed to supply The American Legion with a statistical breakdown of its "right-wing" cases. Since 1951, the Legion has been requesting it, but despite repeated assurances that a list was being compiled, it has never been forthcoming. Without such a list, no guess is valid as to what part of the Union's efforts has been devoted to the communists. Estimates run to as high as 90 per cent.

It certainly is not hard to understand why the ACLU's activities in behalf of the extreme right have been grudging and strictly legalistic, whereas its entry into judicial and public arenas in behalf of communists and left-wingers has been fervid, crusading, and fraught with publicity releases and cries of anguish at capitalist malevolence. The reason for this imbalance has been given by Roger Baldwin, until recently Mr. ACLU, in an article he wrote for the propaganda organ, *Soviet Russia Today*.

"Those of us who champion civil liberties in the United States and who at the same time support the proletarian dictatorship of the Soviet Union are charged with inconsistency and insincerity . . . If I aid the reactionaries to get free speech now and then, if I go outside the class struggle to fight censorship, it is only because those liberties help to create a more hospitable atmosphere for working class liberties. *The class struggle is the central conflict of the world; all others are incidental. When that power of the working class is once achieved, as it has been only in the Soviet Union, I am for maintaining it by any means whatsoever.*" (Italics Baldwin's.)

This statement, written in the middle Thirties, is a dead giveaway of a position still held by dominant forces in the ACLU. Eliminate the straight communist orientation, which Baldwin now coyly disavows, and it still applies. For the net effect of ACLU activities has been to inflame rather than minimize the class struggle, to stir up hatred against "big business" and those whom the Union raucously labels the "professional patriots," to weaken America's will to resist acts and ideas which his-

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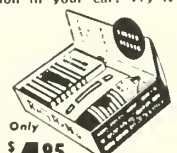
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torically have been repugnant to the republic.

Though it still pleads for civil liberties, the constitutional safeguards, and judicial due process, the ACLU has systematically betrayed these principles by subscribing to the bureaucratic abuses of big government, whenever they help leftist ends.

The ACLU's blithe unconcern over encroachments of administrative law—in which the judicial process was assumed increasingly by the President, in which the income tax statute reversed Anglo-Saxon tradition by laying the burden of proof on the accused in both administrative and judicial action, in which the executive subpoena suspended the Fifth Amendment—vanishes promptly when the Attorney General lists a few communist fronts.

II

The genesis of the ACLU is an interesting one. Its progenitor was the American League to Limit Armaments which itself was conceived in December 1914 at the Railroad Club in New York. In time, the group changed its name to the American Union Against Militarism. The change of name did not mark a change of purpose: To agitate and organize against American entry into World War I. When President Wilson's ill-conceived diplomacy was soured by British vinegar into outright military intervention, the organization changed its name, becoming the National Civil Liberties Bureau. Its mission was to encourage conscientious objection to military service, to defend conscientious objectors, and, following the call of Roger Baldwin's heart, to come to the aid of those rough and tumble revolutionaries, the Wobblies. In 1920, the NCLB became the American Civil Liberties Union.

To avoid misunderstanding: I do not question the right of Baldwin and his assorted organizations to defend whomsoever they would, or to use the Constitution and the courts as their weapons. I do resist their right to do so as embattled Americans fighting in the name of Washington, Jefferson, and the Bill of Rights. When the ACLU came to the vocal defense of the Wobblies who broke up a peaceful Legion parade in Centralia and murdered four Legionnaires, it had about as much interest in the Constitution as a group of street fighters, barricaded in a church, have in the Sermon on the Mount.

The dedication to honest principle of the ACLU has had no better description than the words of Roger Baldwin, written in NCLB days, to a fellow worker: "We want also to look like patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country."

It took the Stalinists until 1936 to arrive at this tactic, at which time the ACLU gratefully reported that its "defense work was greatly strengthened by the new policy of the Communist Party, which has encouraged the formation of united-front committees to bring together diverse agencies in common and harmonious action."

It is of some significance that the forces of labor were once considerably more suspicious of the ACLU than they are today. President William Green of the AFL denounced it in 1934 as an organization whose "practice is almost exclusively the defense of communists." John L. Lewis, then an AFL stalwart, wrote in 1924 that the ACLU "has not, in a single instance, come to the assistance of a man or woman who did not profess radical sentiments, or who was not allied with the communists, the anarchists, the revolutionary, or the radical movements of America. Fifty-two persons, holding a total of 325 directorates in 45 organizations (of which the ACLU was one) are in control of the radical and revolutionary campaigns now being waged in this country."

In 1935, the ACLU published a pamphlet, *Who's Un-American? An Answer to the "Patriots"*, which lumped William Green and the AFL with crackpots like Elizabeth Dilling, and protested against "patriotic" agencies for wanting to "make it a crime to incite soldiers and sailors to disobey orders." It accused the Hearst press of such high crimes as "loyalty to private initiative, capitalist enterprise, and the right to get rich."

The ACLU listed among "un-American" organizations the Elks and the D.A.R. Applying the doctrine of "guilt by association," it sought to discredit its pet enemies as "associates of Russian Czarist aristocrats," a phrase taken from the red lexicon of smear. Though the ACLU loudly proclaimed the right of "advocacy of force and violence" against the state, it objected to certain groups and individuals because they advocated rearmament, free enterprise, and what it characterized as "distrust of democracy." The Elks and others, said the Union, had "much in common" with fascism.

In 1942, the ACLU, having the nazis in mind, demonstrated its vaunted impartiality by announcing that the First Amendment (free press and speech) did not apply to those believed to have contact with the enemy. "Today a man must be judged in part by his motives," said Roger Baldwin. "We didn't defend the right of Father Coughlin to publish the magazine *Social Justice*. We would never defend a paper like *Social Justice*, which, it is reasonable to assume, was voicing enemy propaganda."

³And advocacy of murder.

He suggested the use of common sense in judging a pro-nazi. "Has he associated with known enemy agents?" Baldwin asked. To date, neither he nor the ACLU has applied the same set of criteria or the same assumptions to those who associate with communist agents.

In the year 1937, when the St. Marys, Pa., Press published an editorial critical of the CIO and the National Labor Relations Board, NLRB officials called on the editor, and, according to *Editor & Publisher*, "cross-examined him upon matters not at all relevant to the industrial hearing and compelled him to reveal, against a well-accepted journalistic principle, the name of the writer of the editorial . . . What was crystal



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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

clear was the effort of the examiner and the board's attorneys to discredit the paper . . . to intimidate its editor and other editors who might [wish to criticize] the board and its administration."

The ACLU found no issue of press freedom then; it found none when a Senate committee ransacked the private files of William Randolph Hearst. This led Walter Lippmann to write that "the directors of the Union have missed one opportunity after another to prove that they really stand for the thing they profess to stand for, that they care for civil liberty as such . . . and not merely because it is a convenience for communists." Again, when the Government sought to classify the Associated Press as a "common carrier," subject to regulation, the ACLU found no civil liberties issue.

When James A. Wechsler, editor of the anti-anti-communist New York Post and kissing kin to ACLU board member Osmond Fraenkel, was questioned by Senator McCarthy on the

policies of his newspaper, the Union jumped in with publicity release and loudspeaker, sounding the alarm against this "threat to the freedom of the press." Wechsler was admittedly a member of the Young Communist League in the Thirties.

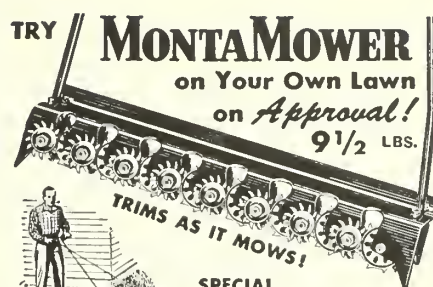
The flexibility of the ACLU's views on civil liberties was further demonstrated during WW2. The Union did not protest the activities of the Friends of Democracy and other "anti-fascist" groups which systematically prepared blacklists of all those who had expressed pro-Axis opinions, who had joined America First, or who had opposed U. S. entry into WW2. A book by John Roy Carlson, financed by the Friends of Democracy, which had a wide sale was never challenged by the ACLU as blacklist, nor did the Union hire a war-time Merle Miller to write a counterblast.

As a matter of fact, the ACLU's 1944 report, *In Defense of Our Liberties*, began with the glowing assertion that "the third year of the war has maintained the unexpected record of the first two years in freedom of debate and dissent on all public issues and in the comparatively slight resort to war-time measures of control or repression of opinion . . . Marked advances have been made under the impact of the professed aims of the war, particularly in meeting the claims of racial minorities." (Italics added.)

It is only after one has read through these sonorous sentences that their true meaning becomes apparent. For as the report states calmly later on, the period it covered was distinguished by such "marked advances" as the arrest of 30 Americans for violation of the Smith Act (a case in which the ACLU refused to intervene, in glaring contrast to its passionate opposition to the prosecution of communists under the same act), the conviction of 29 members of the German-American Bund charged with obstructing the Selective Service Act, legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, the suspension of habeas corpus in Hawaii, the discrimination against German refugees, etc., etc.

What the ACLU presumably meant by "marked advances," of course, was that in this time of gory friendship with our gallant Russian allies, few communists found themselves in the pokey or under attack.

As communist perfidy and communist infiltration became more apparent to the American people, and as the piled-up evidence became incontrovertible, the ACLU's reports to its members and the public became more hysterical, more illogical, and more politically partisan. In *Times of Challenge*, issued in August 1947, was a carefully snide



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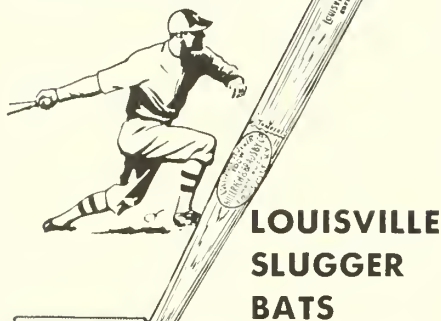
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attack on the Republican Party, the American businessman, and all conservative values. It bemoaned the expression of the popular will which resulted in the election of a Republican Congress in 1946 as an indication of the lamentable desire "to repudiate experimentation in government and to return to the presumably sound leadership of private business." Characterizing the Taft-Hartley Act as a "legal strait-jacket," and labeling as "unreasonable" the President's belated loyalty program to rid the Federal service of "any employees suspected of communist sympathies" the Union admitted that it could only point to vague "tendencies," of lost civil liberties (based perhaps on a reading of the civil liberties Ouija board which it operates in its Fifth Avenue offices), and conceded that the year was "marked by a large number of minor gains."

The 1947 report was remarkable also for the following:

1. Citing no facts, it blasted the House Un-American Activities Committee as being "almost exclusively occupied with ferreting out communist influences by the same irresponsible methods of innuendo, scare-head publicity and unfair treatment of witnesses."

2. It pooh-poohed the communist menace by stating that the "President's [loyalty order] and the general excitement aroused by it reflects the *widespread belief, unsupported by substantial evidence*, that communists with a 'primary loyalty to Russia' have infiltrated into many Federal departments." (Italics added.)

3. "In Congress the Republican leadership *apparently considered* a move against the poll tax good *political strategy and therefore* ordered hearings on the bill to abolish [it]." (Italics added.)

4. On the exclusion of the American Youth for Democracy, which it conceded was the "successor to the Young Communist League": "It is conceivable that though the national organization may be communist-controlled, this may not be true of its locals." The ACLU might have added, with equal intellectual honesty, that though the Communist Party might conceivably be under communist control, this would not necessarily be true of the Kings County branch of the party.

5. "Though the Philippines became independent on July 4, 1946, *its conservative pro-American government managed to win a popular vote* for measures tying the islands' economy closely to American capital . . . The Union had objected to the measures . . . as unduly restricting Philippine freedom." (Italics added.)

1 No one is ever proved a communist to the Union's satisfaction, and everyone is persecuted for sympathies.

The 1949 report, *In the Shadow of Fear*, started out with the usual reverse homily: "The imagined insecurity of the strongest democracy in the world in the face of the cold war with communism has created an atmosphere in which fear makes the maintenance of civil liberties precarious." This was sheer poppycock, as the author of the report must have known had he read the later print of his own product, which demonstrated an increase in civil liberties throughout the two-year period.

Let it be remembered that this covered the period of the early Hiss case,



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and of the encyclopedic and documented evidence of widespread Soviet espionage. The 1949 report, however, deliberately ignored these vital facts, but summed up the work of the House Un-American Activities Committee as "inflammatory and irresponsible exposures." And it went on, the "excessive and jittery concentration on the communist danger, *so little justified by any activities at home* . . . has inevitably resulted in strengthening the conservative anti-communist forces . . . the FBI's functions have been expanded under laws now penalizing opinions and associations, [what laws?] risking for the first time in our history the creation of a secret police system." This, as ACLU General Counsel Morris Ernst has demonstrated, is a rank libel.

Of some interest, since the ACLU is constantly referring to its defense of the civil rights of Ku Klux Klanners, is an item in the 1949 report which noted with approval that Alabama had suppressed the organization. "The Union's Southern representatives," the report says blandly, "were active in assisting the authorities" in this suppression.

The black silence of hypocrisy

reigned over the 1949 report, for it said not a word, nor wept yet a tear, over the blacklisting by Hollywood of such men as Morrie Ryskind, the late James Kevin McGuinness, and others who had appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee as friendly witnesses. Following their testimony, these Hollywood writers and directors, who had committed the unpardonable sin of exposing communist shenanigans, found themselves unable to work. The infamous Hollywood Ten, communists all who improperly pleaded the First Amendment and consequently went to jail for contempt of Congress, had the support of the ACLU, which attempted to file an *amicus curiae* brief on their behalf with the Supreme Court.

In 1951, the ACLU's report *Security and Freedom: the Great Challenge*, demonstrated a shift in emphasis. Roger Baldwin, who had written the earlier reports, was no longer executive director, and the report reflected the absence both in the loss of his flamboyant anti-anti-communist bias and his crisp polemic style. The new executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, combined a new turgidity with an occasional realization that perhaps, after all, and maybe, the anti-communists were not Constitution-chomping monsters or the communists suburban reformers. With Malin, however, something new was added—the misuse of the term “due process.” From that point on, anything at all, including a speech or an article whose opinions Malin found unpleasant, might find itself characterized as “violative of the spirit of due process”—whatever that means.

Due process, however, did not enter into the ACLU's evaluation of the stormy Tydings Committee hearings. The scandalous treatment of pro-McCarthy witnesses, the vicious injection of the religious issue, the exclusion of minority counsel from the hearings, the smear against people who were refused permission to testify, the political chicanery and outright fraud of the majority behavior—fraud later admitted under oath by Senator Tydings—did not faze the ACLU. It rejoiced instead over the “fairness of ex-Senator Tydings' subcommittee in investigating [Senator McCarthy's] charges.”

The ACLU protested that “small risks” must be run in order to maintain our liberties—a view which must amuse the Russians, who have seen such “small risks” walk off with our most precious military, diplomatic, and atomic secrets. But the ACLU argued further that the judicial process must also be subverted by the use of communists on juries. “Discrimination on political grounds (*sic*) . . .” said the 1951 report, “established a bad precedent . . . Furthermore, indictments handed down by a grand

jury from which communists have been excluded, might be invalidated; they would certainly be invalidated if handed down against communists.” This novel concept, which would make it mandatory to include in juries persons with a direct interest in the litigation, was not invoked by the ACLU when Robert Best and Tokyo Rose were tried—even though no nazis or fascists sat in the grand jury room or the jury box to insure justice.

III

By far the longest report in the ACLU's history, *Freedom, Justice, Equality* runs to 160 pages of small print. It covers the period between the 1951 report and June 1953, and it might have done an important job of clarifying issues which the ritualistic liberals had deliberately muddled. The 1953 report acknowledged that its litigative function had declined, owing to a sharp increase of interest by the legal profession in civil liberties cases. The ideal function of the ACLU was therefore one of education. But the Malin-Reitman booklet strays far from this objective. Page after page of my copy is bright with underscoring of discredited bromides, half-truths, distortions, and false conclusions—too numerous to itemize here.

It is difficult to assess blame for this. In Malin's case, it seems clear to me, the fault lies in his inability to clamber out of the box of paradoxes which the ACLU has constructed over the years. With Arthur Garfield Hays one enters a never-never land of frustrations and contradictions. On the one hand, he has lent his name and been party to some outrageous campaigns of smear against ex- and anti-communists. But he has also come to the aid of controversial anti-communists like Jan Valtin, supported the Soviet escapee Leon Volkov, and served honorably with the Fair Trial for Mikhailovitch Committee at a time when it was considerably more unpopular to do so than it might be today. There are reasons for Hays' split personality, none of which are the concern of this article, but they go much deeper than any presumed crypto-loyalty to communist purposes.⁵

The case of Alan Reitman is something else again. As publicity director, his influence is covert but great. The stream of publicity releases which ema-

⁵Hays has been listed as a member of nine organizations cited by the U. S. Attorney General as communist fronts; was affiliated with or participated in activities of eleven organizations cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as being connected with the Communist Party; and was affiliated with or participated in activities of five organizations cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as being connected with the Communist Party.

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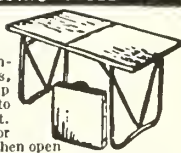
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nates from his office is largely responsible for the charge in certain circles that the Union is primarily interested in yanking communist chestnuts out of the fire. But Reitman's motives are as obscure as his political past, which includes a period of work for the CIO-Political Action Committee.

The confusions of Hays, and the shadowy operations of Reitman have been bolstered by a hard ideological core made up of Walter Gellhorn and Osmond K. Fraenkel (stalwarts in the National Lawyers Guild which has been repeatedly cited as a communist front), and Corliss Lamont, whose denials of communist membership must be believed simply because he is of more value to the party out than in. Until 1940, communists like Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and crypto-communists like Dr. Harry F. Ward sat in joyous comfort on the ACLU's Board of Directors and left only as a gesture of protest against a dead-letter by-law which had been passed, barring from the Union's governing body those who gave support to communist causes.

Against these anti-libertarian influences, a small group fought a valiant but all-too-often losing battle. Among them were Clifford Forster, the Union's special counsel; Irving Ferman, its Washington representative; and Merlyn S. Pitzele, who was recently forced out after eight years of *sturm und drang*. With others of like mind, they have battled for a reasonable appraisal of the complex issues arising out of the cold war, for a clear-cut statement on the nature and activities of the communist conspiracy, and for impartial action and propaganda on all civil liberties cases—both right and left. But they have been thwarted by the ideological recalcitrance of the majority, and by the systematic communist infiltration of key ACLU local chapters which backstop the "dirty hands" civil libertarians at all points of conflict.

The effects of this conflict can be discovered in the 1953 report, in its sins of omission, and its sins of commission. When considered in the light of the

"Forster has since resigned because the ACLU's Board of Directors refused to take a positive stand against communism. Shortly after Forster resigned, the ACLU did an about-face and adopted an anti-communist resolution recognizing that communism is a world-wide conspiracy and not a political theory, but making no reference to the espionage aspect for which Forster had been fighting. However, even the watered-down version failed to get the votes of Osmond Fraenkel, Dorothy Dimbar Bromley, Dorothy Kenyon, Gen. Telford Taylor and Walter Gellhorn. In view of the internal opposition, it will be interesting to see how the organization will implement the resolution in its work."

ACLU's formal statements on labor and on subversion, the form of the onslaught on the public consciousness becomes clear.

After eight years of cold war, the ACLU refuses to accept the vast body of testimony and documentation which lies behind Supreme Court Justice Jackson's dicta in *American Communications Association vs. Douds*. Two points therein are pertinent: 1. "The Communist Party alone among American parties past or present is dominated and controlled by a foreign government." 2. "Every member of the Communist Party is an agent to execute the com-



B. Brown

"We did have a little trouble, but everything was all right after the police came!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

munist program." Membership in the C.P. is thereby removed from the constitutional areas of free speech and association; it is an overt act against the duly constituted authority of the Congress.

Yet in its discussions of the loyalty program and the academic freedom question, the ACLU persists in dealing with communist membership as if it were an expression of dissenting beliefs, analogous to membership in any of the dissident or revolutionary parties which have periodically sprung up in American political life. It concedes that no teacher should "advocate any opinions or convictions derived from a source other than his own free and unbiased pursuit of truth," yet concludes by objecting to any action, whether by investigating committees or school authorities, which removes disciplined communists from their posts. Only a blatant act of academic sabotage will satisfy the ACLU, and since communists are clever enough not to commit such acts, this is a quietus on all reprisal.

But the ACLU, which would grant full license to communists, shies away

from granting full citizenship rights to Senator McCarthy. It took no notice of *Time* magazine's abuse of press freedom in an attack on McCarthy—an attack, incidentally, in which certain allegations made against the Senator ran directly counter to every scrap of research in *Time's* files—but the Union objected vocally when, failing to receive a retraction from *Time*, McCarthy exercised his right as a citizen by calling the libels to the attention of advertisers. This, said the ACLU with perplexing logic, made him “prosecutor, judge, and jury.”

Similarly, the ACLU completely misrepresented the so-called “book-burning” episode, which developed around McCarthy's legitimate attempt to show the American public that U. S.-operated propaganda libraries in Europe and Asia were carrying communist books and periodicals, and his justifiable attempt to get them off the shelves. This, in the ACLU's fervid opinion, was “censorship.” (Ironically, the ACLU did not raise a peep when hundreds of thousands of books and school texts were turned into pulp in Germany, by order of General Clay, because they were written by people suspected of nazi sympathies. Among the books destroyed: Noncontroversial texts and Holy Bibles.)

The ACLU banned communists and sympathizers from its board of directors in 1940, but it refuses the U. S. Government the right to ban communists from government employ, on the theory that “a free society takes its major risks on the side of liberty.” But it is the ACLU's considered opinion that labor unions, which are a kind of enforced public utility in many cases, need not take these risks. “Any demands for union democracy must be tempered with a clear recognition of the serious obstacles which face unions in maintaining democratic standards. Historically, many unions have had to struggle for survival against deadly attacks by employers who did not hesitate to use spies, bribery, intimidation, or even physical violence.” The parallel is clear,

though the ACLU's standards aren't.

In advocating greater union democracy—within the delimitations of union “risks,” however—the ACLU has nevertheless plumped for the nineteen Taft-Hartley Act revisions which former Labor Secretary Martin Durkin proposed. One of these points would have immeasurably strengthened the control of union leaders, permitting them to force an employer to fire a member for “disclosure by the member of confidential information of the union.” The ACLU has made it clear, in *Democracy in Labor Unions*, that union leadership has often used every means to stifle opposition. By the Durkin clause, any union member bringing his opposition to the leadership to the floor of an open meeting could forfeit his job, with no recourse to the “due process” which the ACLU so frequently invokes in communist cases.

The sad fact remains that “due process” is a convenient argument, as conveniently forgotten when it suits the ACLU's philosophy. It was not invoked when the National Labor Relations Board acted as “prosecutor, judge, and jury” in the early Wagner Act days. It was not invoked when, under the New Deal, administrative edicts supplanted the acts of Congress. It was not invoked when the State Department censored Trotsky's biography of Stalin. It becomes sacred when communist and left-wing toes are trod upon.

Is the ACLU a front or a fraud? Or is it a legitimate grouping of sincere but sometimes misguided civil libertarians? When the ACLU insists that loss of “civil liberties” to communists is the first step to loss of civil liberties for all, does it really mean it? I have neither a yes nor a no answer. But on this, I can be categorical:

Until the ACLU cleans its house of special pleaders and its mind of false concepts it will and should be suspect in the public mind. No amount of hand-wringing and protestation will change this. What the ACLU needs is a couple of overt acts—on the side of freedom.

THE END

I REMEMBER

(Continued from page 13)

come home, I paid a last visit to Manila Cemetery #2. Some of my memories were buried there. Others were in Maffin Bay, in Sansapore, in Tacloban, in Carigara, in San Fernando. But that day I gathered them all together in my memory.

“You're here to stay,” I thought. “I am going home. And the only reason that I am going home is because you are here to stay. I owe you something. I owe you my life, of course; but I owe you the way I use my life, too. I will

have to live more than just my life, I have to live for you, too. There's work to be done, hungry people to be fed, the naked to be clothed, the prisoners to be brought out of the dungeon. I will try to do more than my part, I will try to do some of your part, too. I will always remember.”

I do remember. I always will. As our prayer book puts it, *El Mole Rachamin*, may God shelter them beneath His wings and may their repose be peace.

THE END

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*Some women accept gray hair
Without a sigh;
While others frankly admit
They'd rather dye.*

— H. B. BAZEMORE

Shed a Little Light on It

The Hollywood producer called a staff conference. The conference was for the purpose of discussing a story called "The Optimist."

"Gentlemen," he said, "we'll have to change this title to something simpler. We all know what an optimist is, but how many of the public will know that the hero's an eye doctor?"

— KATHERINE BEVIS



"Is 'chowder-head' hyphenated?"

Wrong Number

Many men make the mistake of giving a girl a ring before getting her number.

— DAN BENNETT

Shear Waste

*The snip of the scissors
I plainly hear,
But mostly they're snipping
Just atmosphere;
So I muse, as I sit
In the barber's chair,
"Why do the barbers
Cut so much air?"*

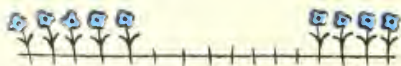
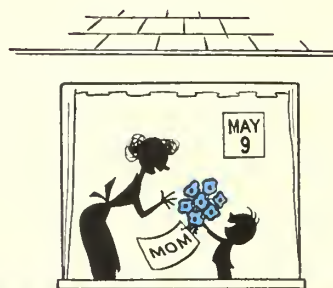
— BERTON BRALEY

Thin Sugar-coating

In addressing a crowd of workingmen, an agitator in Great Britain said: "Comes the era of the common man, and you will enjoy the pleasures of the rich. You will walk down Park Lane wearing a top hat..."

"Excuse me, but he'd rather have a cloth cap," called out a listener.

"Or if you prefer it, a cloth cap," the speaker continued smoothly. "You'll wear a cutaway coat and pinstripe trousers..."



PARTING SHOTS

"Excuse me, but he's more comfortable in corduroys," the same man interjected.

"Very well, corduroys," said the speaker, beginning to show annoyance. "And you'll ride to work in a Rolls Royce..."

"Excuse me, but he'd rather use me bike."

The agitator left the platform, grabbed the man and shook him. "Listen you!" he said fiercely. "Comes the era of the common man and you'll do what you are bloody well ordered to do!"

— E. M. MARSHALL

Matter of Choice

There are two kinds of women. Those who take you for what you are and those who take you for what you have.

— F. G. KERNAN

Tee-off

He is a bang-up golfer and rightly proud of the showing he usually manages to make on the links. He also happens to be extremely fond of his wife's mother and took her along to his club one day to show off



"Why can't you be picky about your food like other kids?"

a bit. She started around the course with him but by the time he got to the third hole she was a couple hundred yards ahead of him. The last of a foursome, a casual acquaintance, was about to tee off. To make conversation, he mentioned that he certainly hoped he'd make a good drive. "Y'see," he explained, "that gray-haired gal walking ahead of us is my mother-in-law—"

The other chap lowered his club, and looked at the woman walking slowly along the fairway. "Don't be silly," he advised, "you can't hit her from here!"

— MARY AIKUS

The Chicken Rancher

Though I've met men of many moods
The strangest moods are his!

The more a chicken rancher broods —
The happier he is!

— ANITA RASKIN

The Run-around

People who don't know which way to turn should stay out of revolving doors.

— FRANCIS GERARD

How Can This Be?

The patient of a psychiatrist went on a vacation. A few days later he sent the psychiatrist the following postcard: "Am having a wonderful time. Why?"

— HAROLD HELFER

Overflow Crowd

At parties where people
With glass in hand gab,
Bent elbows get many
A jostle and jab.

My coat and my trousers
I'm busily mopping.
Though the evening's still early,
My handkerchief's sopping.

Be it whiskey or sherry
Or coffee or tea,
I'm due for the cleaner —
The drinks are on me.

— RICHARD ARMOUR

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